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NEED OF STRONG ENFORCEMENT ACT IS POINTED OUT

Attorney-General of United States
Says Affirmative Action by
Congress Is Essential to the
Proper Administration of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the opinion of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, action by Congress defining the maximum alcoholic content of beverages is essential in enforcing national prohibition. He opposes the contention of Samuel Untermyer and others that the question of intoxicating power be left to the decision of trial courts and juries.

Mr. Palmer asserted yesterday that the War-time Prohibition Law is being enforced satisfactorily as a whole and that in every jurisdiction where the Federal Court has not restrained the Department of Justice the sale of beer with more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol has been stopped.

He intends to prosecute such cases everywhere unless a court decision gives the brewers the right to make beer with not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol.

Disadvantage of Jury Trial

The disadvantage of the jury trial method of enforcement was shown, he said, in New York. The Federal Court there took the position that inasmuch as the law merely prohibited intoxicating beverages without defining what percentage of alcohol makes a beverage intoxicating, the sale of beer could not be stopped unless the government proved it to be intoxicating. It would be necessary to take each case before a jury, and this, Mr. Palmer said, meant endless litigation and would make enforcement a task too arduous to be undertaken.

Members of Congress have been told by Mr. Palmer that the Department of Justice will give its best efforts to enforcing prohibition if enforcement is lodged in that department, but that an entirely new bureau will be necessary, as the bureau of investigations has all the duties it can handle in stamping out anarchy and in other detective work of the department. The reorganization of the department by Mr. Palmer is now nearly complete and promises an energetic enforcement of all federal laws. Judge C. B. Ames of Oklahoma has been named as assistant to the Attorney-General, to have charge of all anti-trust cases. F. K. Nebecker of Utah, in charge of public lands; Frank Davis Jr. of Ohio, in charge of cases before the Court of Claims; Francis P. Garvan, in charge of all activities of the Bureau of Investigation; and R. H. Stewart of South Dakota, in charge of all criminal prosecutions; are new assistant attorneys-general. Mr. Palmer expressed keen satisfaction with these appointments.

W. J. Flynn Has New Title

William J. Flynn has been given a new title of director of the bureau of investigations and Capt. Frank Burke, formerly of the secret service of the Treasury Department, is the chief of the bureau. Many new men are being added to the bureau from the detective force of the United States Railroad Administration and from other organizations, with the intention of eliminating criminal radicalism in the United States.

Mr. Palmer said section could be prevented if Congress would supplement present laws with a law that would make individual advocacy of sedition a crime. At present overt acts, or conspiracy to commit such acts, are illegal, but the individual who talks sedition is outside the range of the law.

The department yesterday gave permission to 14 Germans who were deported from the Philippine Islands during the war and interned in the United States to return to the Philippine Islands.

Powers of Congress

Right to Fix Alcoholic Content of Beers Is Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That Congress has the right to fix the percentage of alcohol in beer and other beverages, was argued by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, yesterday. "To allow the sale of 2.75 per cent beer, would," he declared, "keep alive the liquor trade, and defeat the purposes of national prohibition. Every one of the 33 dry states has defined the term of intoxicating liquor, as have also 13 local option states. I challenge Mr. Untermyer to show any court decision denying Congress or a legislature the right to define the terms. Congress itself has defined 254 terms. It is too late to stop now.

"Congress cannot consistently adopt a weaker standard than that already adopted in the states, which means that nothing can be sold for beverage purposes that contains more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The friends of prohibition do not want a code unless it defines intoxicating liquors."

Mr. Untermyer proposed that Congress might prohibit the sale of all alcoholic liquors on the premises, and allow the brewers to sell 2.75 per

cent beer direct to their customers. He justified such legislation on the ground that Congress could pass laws to make a constitutional amendment effective and to prevent frauds and evasions. This is the basis of the drys' contention that Congress may define the term "intoxicating liquor."

The only difference between Mr. Untermyer's argument at this point and the contention of the drys is that Mr. Untermyer insists that a definition of liquor is neither necessary nor proper, or appropriate to enforce national prohibition.

In attempting to show how essential it is to have stringent prohibition enforcement measures, Mr. Wheeler said that the schemes of the bootleggers to evade the law are almost inconceivable. He urged that search warrants be made easily procurable; otherwise liquor sellers would find out when a warrant is being obtained and would move their stores before it can be served.

Mr. Wheeler also recommended that some action be taken to limit the amount of liquor that can be kept in homes; otherwise bootleggers, he said, would use their homes as storage houses.

Thomas Walsh, Senator from Montana, a member of the committee, said that he was in favor of putting a heavy tax, perhaps as much as 100 per cent, on liquors kept in private homes, to do away with the inequality between the poor man and the man who can afford to stock up in advance.

NO STRIKE WITHOUT MEMBERS' BALLOT

British Miners Federation Takes
Action at Keswick Conference

—No Reply Yet to Govern-
ment's Coal Price Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The conference of the Miners Federation, which opened at Keswick yesterday, is regarded as one of the most important ever held. The government's decision to postpone for three months the rise in coal price conditionally on the miners undertaking to increase their output and abandon strikes during that period has given an unexpected turn to the miners' discussion on the subject. The reply has yet been made to the government's propositions, the conference awaiting the statements of Mr. W. Brace, representative of the Miners Federation, and Mr. W. Adamson, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, who took part in the coal debate in the House of Commons on Monday.

A vote was cast yesterday against the plan of so-called "direct action," or the calling of a strike without taking a ballot of the members. The Grindstone, a resolution authorizing the calling of a strike on any question of national importance such as nationalization of the coal mines. Such a strike had been proposed for early in August by radical members. The conference adjourned without taking action on the government's offer to postpone the proposed 6s. a ton increase in the price of coal if the miners would agree that there would be no cessation of work.

KESWICK, England (Wednesday).

The conference of the Miners Federation refused today to authorize its executives to call a strike without a ballot of the members. This was a rebuff for the advocates of "direct action" who backed the resolution authorizing the calling of a strike on any question of national importance such as nationalization of the coal mines. Such a strike had been proposed for early in August by radical members.

The conference adjourned without taking action on the government's offer to postpone the proposed 6s. a ton increase in the price of coal if the miners would agree that there would be no cessation of work.

ITALIAN PRINCE TO MAKE TOUR

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Crown Prince of Italy is about to make a tour round the world.

PRINCE'S TRIP ANNOUNCED

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Prince of Wales will leave for Canada on the battleship Renown on Aug. 5, it is officially announced.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO UNLIKELY

Such Action Not Contemplated,
Says Washington Authority,
but Officials Are Alert to
Propaganda in That Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Intervention in Mexico by the United States was yesterday declared by the highest authority in the Department of State to be remote from the thoughts of the officials directly responsible for shaping the Nation's foreign policy. This statement was evoked by a dispatch in a newspaper in Buenos Aires, to the effect that the United States had decided to intervene in Mexico.

Mrs. John W. Correll, whose husband was killed by Mexican bandits on July 16 near Tampico, Mexico, and who, herself, was mistreated, arrived in Washington yesterday with her son, to protest to the Department of State and to the President at the alleged inefficiency of the Mexican Government in apprehending and punishing those guilty of the crime.

She admitted that she was brought to Washington by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, with headquarters in New York, and supported by interests with holdings in Mexico. Charles F. Carter, publicity agent for the association, accompanied her, and stated that Thomas D. McKeown, representative from Oklahoma, the original home of the Corrells, would make arrangements for her to visit the State Department and the White House.

While intervention is not contemplated by the government, it was asserted at the State Department that the Mexican Government will be held strictly accountable for all legitimate claims of American citizens. The State Department, however, is alert to the propaganda for intervention.

Full Inquiry Ordered

United States Congress to Investigate
Relations With Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Acting under a resolution introduced in the House some time ago by Norman J. Gould, Representative from New York, the Committee on Rules will start, on Tuesday of next week, an investigation into the relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico during the period between 1910 and 1919. The Gould resolution authorizes a special joint committee of the Senate and the House, which is empowered to inquire into the following phases of the relations between the two countries:

(1) The relations, economic, political and military, of the government of the United States with the Republic of Mexico from the year 1910.

(2) The conditions and incidents leading up to, concerned in, or responsible for such relations.

(3) The economic, political, and physical treatment accorded American and other foreign citizens in Mexico and elsewhere, as to their lives and properties in the Republic of Mexico, subsequent to 1910.

(4) The extent to which the government of the United States, through the ministerial assurances to foreign governments or otherwise, has obligated the people of the United States for the collection, payment, or liquidation of public or private claims against the government or people of the Republic of Mexico.

(5) The policy and activity of the government of the United States in presenting and pressing claims of American citizens for loss of life and property by violence, confiscation, retroactive legislation, or governmental activity, in seeming violation of the tenets of international law.

(6) The individual and fractional responsibility for robbery, maltreatment, and murder of American citizens in the Republic of Mexico and on American territory contiguous thereto.

STEAMSHIP TO TAKE MAIL TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The first steamship carrying mail for Germany since the war will leave this port next Tuesday. The mail is expected to be very large and will go on the steamship United States by way of Norway. Letters and papers only may be sent, the rates being the same as for the rest of continental Europe. The Western Union now accepts cable messages for Germany if written in English or French.

SCHOOL EXERCISES IN THE CHURCHES

California Attorney-General
Urges Adherence to Non-
Sectarianism in Opinion on
Baccalaureate Sermon Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The custom of holding graduating exercises, baccalaureate sermons, and other school exercises or functions in churches of various denominations has attracted the attention of the Public School Protective League which was formed for the purpose of protecting the public schools and the public school children from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation.

In a recent issue of the bulletin of the northern California branch of this organization, the opinion of U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of California, prepared at the request of Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on this subject, is given at some length. Stating that the Constitution of the State of California commands a non-sectarian administration of the public school system, and "that nothing should be permitted or sanctioned in contravention with the spirit or purposes of this requirement," the Attorney-General says:

Schools are non-Sectarian

"It has become the settled policy in this State, as in many other states, that our common schools are non-sectarian and that sectarian instruction therein cannot legally be given. Heretofore we advised your department that the reading of King James' version of the Bible was violative of the requirement that our public schools should be kept non-sectarian and that sectarian instruction therein should not be given.

"The questions presented by your letter, then, have to do more with ethics, with propriety, with good taste, than with law.

"The baccalaureate sermon delivered in the school building would undoubtedly be delivered in the place most fitting for its reception. It would still be a baccalaureate sermon if delivered in the town hall, in the Methodist church, in the (Roman) Catholic church, or elsewhere, and the delivery in either of these places would not violate any law upon the subject, for baccalaureate sermons are not a part of the school system, but the delivery of such sermons is in accordance with the customs obtaining in school administration. Our school system is by law a uniform system and to be administered as such. It is designed to bring to all of the youths of the State, regardless of faith or creed or preferences of conscience, a full and equal opportunity in the advantages which the system offers.

Benefits Should Be Equal

"If the baccalaureate sermon offers anything of benefit or advantage to the class such benefits or advantages should be equally and on like terms available to all the members of the class. It scarcely conforms to the broad and liberal objects to be accomplished by the school system to require the members of the class who are the Baptist faith to deny themselves the benefits and advantages of the sermon, or hear it in a synagogue, or to say to the Methodists, 'The sermon will be delivered in the (Roman) Catholic church and you must lose its benefits and advantages or hear it there,' or to announce to all the members of the class that the sermon will be delivered in a theater and they must hear it there or not at all, and there is no law which would prevent the delivery of the sermon in the place last mentioned.

"In administering the school system, due regard for the ethics, the proprieties should be had and it occurs to me that if the baccalaureate sermon is to be delivered it should be delivered in a place where all members of the class may hear it without doing violence to conscience and without in any manner impinging in the smallest degree upon the religious faith or belief of any member.

"What has been said as to the baccalaureate sermon applies with far greater force to the graduation exercises, for such exercises, by administration and practice, have become strictly a school function, and those exercises, it would seem, should be conducted in a manner and in a place that could not be fairly objectionable to any person participating therein or attending, because of creed, denomination or religious belief.

"The method adopted in the particular instance given of leaving the place to be determined by a vote of the class, seems particularly objectionable, for the minority may be subjected to and ruled by the faith or creed of the majority."

BIG MEAT PACKERS MOBILIZE FORCES

Letters Sent Out to Stockholders
Urging Them to Oppose the
Enactment of Certain Bills
Now Pending in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Alarmed over the prospect of governmental control of the meat-packing industry in the United States, the big packers have mobilized all their forces and have started a powerful back fire on Congress to prevent the enactment into law of the pending Kenyon-Anderson bill. In the last few days thousands of telegrams from packers and the stockholders in the packing concerns have virtually swamped the Senate and House office buildings.

Progressive senators, including William S. Kenyon of Iowa and John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, declared yesterday that the attack on the Federal Trade Commission contemplated in the Sherman resolution, ordering an investigation of the activities of Commissioner William B. Colver, while in Great Britain, is part and parcel of the back fire to stem legislation and in line with the attempts made by certain elements in the Senate to "submarine" the Federal Trade Commission by withholding appropriations.

Fall in the Meat Market

Senator Sherman charged in his resolution that the falling in the meat market is due to the refusal of Great Britain to import more meat, and that this refusal is due to the statements made in Great Britain against the packers by Mr. Colver.

Senator Kenyon, on the other hand, pointed out that a special commission appointed by the British Government to investigate the cost of living after the armistice had reached substantially the same conclusion as that reached by the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Agriculture and two committees of Congress.

Senator Kenyon predicted that the Sherman resolution would not get very far, as it manifestly reflects the wishes of those members of Congress who are unwilling to brook any governmental interference with "big business."

Swift & Co. and Cudahy & Co. have notified the stock and bond holders in their several concerns that no stock must be left unreturned to prevent the passage of any bill that would destroy the monopoly or diminish the autonomy of the big packers by putting them under a licensing system. The packers urge another "complete and exhaustive investigation," and advise every bond and note holder to bring the utmost pressure to bear on senators and representatives.

Letter to Swift Stockholders

The following letter was sent to all the stockholders of Swift & Co.:

July 12, 1919.

We believe that it is the duty of every shareholder of Swift & Co. to pay attention to the present situation with regard to the proposed legislation affecting the packing industry.

There are pending in the United States Senate two bills, one the Kendrick Bill, introduced on June 3, known as S-2199, and the other the Kenyon Bill, introduced on the same day, and known as S-2202. We are enclosing a summary of the Kenyon Bill which typifies the proposed legislation.

These bills are revolutionary, in that they propose to place legitimate business under a federal license which may be arbitrarily revoked at any time, and they vest the blanket powers of directing and controlling all our operations in the hands of a government agent, who may know nothing about the business.

One of these bills specifically gives the government the extraordinary power to say what commodities a licensee may or may not sell; the other bill probably gives the same power under its general license provisions.

The bills also provide that the packers shall be deprived of the control of their refrigerator cars and of their interests in stock yards. This will result in reduced efficiency and an increased cost and difficulty in the distribution of our products.

If these bills are passed, no business will be free from the menace of autocratic, irresponsible, bureaucratic control. They should be opposed by every investor in every industrial enterprise, and by every one who believes that the public interests are best served by industries under private, rather than government management.

We are confident that if given an opportunity this industry can readily prove that the proposed legislation is vicious. It is for this reason that we believe it to be your duty to interview or write your individual Congressman and your senators to urge them to make a complete and thorough investigation before legislation upon this subject, and to urge them to oppose the pending ill-advised and destructive legislation. Yours truly,

SWIFT & CO.

By F. S. Hayward, secretary.

Cudahy Company's Appeal

A similar letter, sent by the Cudahy Packing Company follows:

July 11, 1919.

To our bond and note holders: We

enclose for your consideration a synopsis of Bill S 2202, introduced last month by Senator Kenyon.

This bill is a fair example of other bills now pending in Congress. It proposes to license the packers and place autocratic power over the industry in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. It would deprive the packers of the control of their refrigerator cars, force them to dispose of their stockyards interests, and also aims to preclude them from engaging in other business, or in the sale or manufacture of any food product other than live-stock products.

Probably no industry is operated today more efficiently than the packing house industry, or on so small a margin of profit to the turnover.

Should this bill become a law, the powers conferred on the Department of Agriculture would virtually place the industry in the hands of subordinates in the agriculture department, the efficiency of the industry would be impaired and the final result would be unsatisfactory service and increased cost to the consumer.

We consider government interference in private business, to the extent contemplated in this bill, unwarranted, and feel assured that if the packing industry comes under license it will only be a question of time before all large industries are similarly handicapped, something which would undoubtedly lead to industrial disorder and national disaster.

We think it highly desirable, in your own interest as a security holder, therefore, that you take the matter up, either personally or by letter with your representatives and senators in Congress, protesting against this bill; also against Bill S2199, introduced by Senator Kendrick, and against all other similar measures. Kindly give this your early attention, as prompt action is necessary. Respectfully,

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.

PRESIDENT URGES SUFFRAGE ACTION

Mr. Wilson, in Message to the
Governor of Georgia, Says the
Democratic Party's Future
Depends on Favorable Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Twice within a week President Wilson has lent his influence to the national woman suffrage ratification movement in the southern states, where antagonists of the Susan B. Anthony amendment find the bulwark of their strength. In a telegram received by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey yesterday, the President warned Georgia that the national Democratic Party's success is at stake. This admonition follows the President's telegram to Gov. Thomas Kirby on Saturday, urging Alabama to ratify.

Suffragists believe the President's action in taking a hand in the south where the race question is the chief argument advanced by the anti-ratificationists—an argument disapproved of by national leaders—is predicated upon the understanding that the suffrage amendment will unquestionably be ratified inside of another 12 months, with or without the south, on its pure merits. Should the stronghold of Democracy, the states below the Mason and Dixon line, fail to respond to the appeal of American womanhood, the party leaders apprehend the loss of support of a multitude of women voters at the next national elections.

This apprehension is intensified in the knowledge that to the women's vote, in large measure, is attributed Democratic success in the last presidential election, and in the knowledge that strong Republican states are taking a conspicuous lead in the ratification movement. The telegram from the President follows:

"Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia:

"I am profoundly interested in the passage of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and will very much value your advice as to the present status of the matter in the Georgia Legislature. I would like very much to be of help, for I believe it absolutely essential to the political future of the country that the amendment be passed. It is absolutely essential to the future of the Democratic Party that it take a leading part in this great reform.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The President's telegram was read in the Georgia Senate yesterday in the midst of a heated debate on the ratification issue, and while Senator H. H. Elders was continuing the suffrage filibuster begun last week. The Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments yesterday reported out a new resolution that the Georgia Legislature reject the proposed federal amendment, and the suffragists have moved indefinite postponement, in order to prevent Georgia, which is considered the pivotal state of the south, being the first state in the Union to reject the suffrage amendment.

PRIZE OF \$10,000 OFFERED

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Daily Express offers a prize of £10,000, open to the whole world with the exception of the late enemy countries, for an air flight establishing communication on a commercial basis with India and South Africa. All competing machines must carry a useful cargo of at least one ton on both outward and homeward flights.

GERMAN BLOCKADE REMOVAL MAY BE AID TO BOLSHEVIKI

Council of Five Considers Likelihood
Bolsheviki May Thus
Obtain Food While Thousands
of Others in Russia Starve

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Council of Five met yesterday and considered the question of the situation in Russia created by the removal of the blockade of Germany. It is pointed out that while the allied peoples have to submit to various restrictions, it would not be just that the Bolsheviki should be regularly provisioned from Germany especially as they make weapons of provisioning and utilize privations of all kinds as a means of exercising pressure throughout Russia.

In these circumstances the entry of goods into Russia through Germany would mean that the Bolsheviki and their partisans would live in abundance while the rest of Russia continued to starve and the power of the people's commissaries was rendered even more tyrannical than before. The Council of Five had before it all these reflections, but the difficulty is that never up to now has a blockade of Bolsheviki Russia been proclaimed, although the blockade in fact existed owing to the blockade of Germany.

The Question of Former Kaiser

The Inter-Allied Commission on Responsibilities was occupied yesterday with the question of the former Kaiser, concerning whom, it is stated, the commission has as yet taken no steps with respect to The Netherlands Government.

The treaty regulating the situation in regard to Bulgaria is expected to be completed very shortly, but no date has yet been fixed for drawing up the Turkish settlement.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The Council of Five discussed the Russian blockade today. There have been proposals that the powers shall allow ships to enter Russian ports under special permits. The United States has constantly insisted that there has been no blockade against Russia except such as is incidental to the embargo on imports to Germany. Consequently, the American delegates were not ready to take action in the matter until instructions had been received from Washington.

It has been suggested that most of the Black Sea ports could be blocked by the Denikin Government, which is friendly to the Allies, but the Supreme Council has not decided to ask him to declare such a blockade.

Note Received From Bela Kun

A note has been received from Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister of the Hungarian Soviet Government, declaring that the Czechs and Rumanians violated the terms of the armistice with Hungary and that, consequently, Hungarian forces were ordered to cross the boundaries fixed by the armistice. The note claims that this order was issued in self defense. The boundaries fixed by the armistice are so uncertain that the Supreme Council has referred the matter to a military commission for decision.

The departure of Dr. Theodor Lewald, head of a German commission from Versailles, on Saturday, followed a discussion between him and the Inter-Allied Rhineland commission as to a proposal made by Germany that no difference should be made as regards postal and customs regulations between occupied and unoccupied Germany. No reply was given the German proposal, and it is believed it will be sent later. The allied representatives, however, seemed unwilling to accept the German view. Dr. Lewald left for Berlin to get instructions. July 29 has been fixed as the date upon which representatives of Holland and Belgium will meet delegates of the five great powers in Paris and begin work on the revision of the treaty of 1839.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate today named a sub-committee to study the treaty of peace with Germany. Léon Bourgeois will draw up a general report, and also a special report on the League of Nations. Others will submit special reports on the labor, political, military, naval, reparations, financial, economic, Alsace-Lorraine, Saar, colonies, and punishment clauses.

Question of German-Japanese Treaty

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—In connection with the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, asking for an investigation into reports of a German-Japanese treaty, the Allgemeine Zeitung advised today that the whole question be left to America for discussion, as the existence of such a treaty here is not known officially.

Question of Territorial Differences

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(Havas).—Mr. Clemenceau has proposed to the Supreme Inter-Allied Council, according to newspapers to-

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day, that Tommaso Tritoni, Foreign Minister of Italy, be designated to draft a report on the territorial differences in Western Thrace between Greece and Bulgaria.

Former Kaiser's Extradition Issue
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung claims to learn from Dutch official circles in Paris that in the course of semi-official negotiations with the allied powers the Dutch Government signified its willingness for proceedings in connection with the former Kaiser's extradition to take place at The Hague.

TRIBUTE PAID TO AMERICAN ARMY

General Pershing, at Dinner by American Luncheon Club, Urges Also That Peace Has Victories No Less Than War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A thoroughly representative gathering of Americans in London assembled at the Savoy Hotel, under the auspices of the American Luncheon Club, to welcome General Pershing today. Covers were laid for nearly 600 guests, and the famous white ballroom, where the function took place, was gayly decorated with English and American flags. John R. Davis, the United States Ambassador, presided, with the general on his right, the chairman's table being occupied by distinguished guests, among whom there was a large proportion of the American staff-officers. Mr. Davis introduced General Pershing in a speech at once pithy and witty. Having paid a tribute to the work of the American Luncheon Club, both in the economic and political spheres, the Ambassador described this hour of peace as a very happy epoch in the history of the human race.

Though now too close to the picture to appraise the struggle at its proper value, it was already obvious, however, that there were some names which would remain indelibly inscribed upon the pages of history, names symbolical of the effort and victory of the allied nations engaged. Amongst others, America would put forward the name of General Pershing. The glory of America's effort was inseparable from his name and he was proud to introduce the club to General Pershing and General Pershing to the club.

Ovation to General Pershing

General Pershing, on rising, received a tremendous ovation. He paid cordial tribute to the great effort and sacrifices made by Great Britain in the war and pointed to the valuable work the American Navy had accomplished under the direction of Admiral Sims.

To them was due the credit of having transported a vast American army in France and having aided the efforts of the German submarine campaign. Once landed upon the continent the army got into harness and their first success in the campaign in France was electrical in its effect and gave new hope to the Allies. The army took the offensive and retained it until Germany was finally beaten, never losing its hold. They had not reached the hour of peace and must remember that peace had its victories no less than war, and it was incumbent upon them to concentrate their attention upon those questions which confronted them. Americans must remember what they stood for and see to it that their ideals were put into practice.

No Weakening of Determination

Their first duty was to insist upon the fulfillment by Germany of the conditions of peace imposed upon her and although the American Army in France was being rapidly reduced it should not be imagined that this indicated any weakening of determination to stand by the Allies. He was proud of the moral discipline manifested by the troops under his command and convinced that they would retain these qualities, which they had manifested on field of battle, after their return to civil life.

General Pershing at the War Office General Pershing at the War Office today presented distinguished service medals to Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, and other distinguished civilians, including Viscount Milner. He said that on behalf of the President of the American Republic he wished to present these medals as a token of the American Government's appreciation of the services rendered by the recipients. A general presentation of American medals to officers and men of the British Army will take place on July 18.

LOAN TO POLAND AGITATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Local financiers will soon be asked to support a loan to the new Republic of Poland, according to John F. Smulski, Chicago business man, who has just returned from a trip to Poland in the interests of the National Polish Department of which he is president.

GERMAN MINISTER TO AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Count von Ulrich Brockdorff-Rantzau, who headed the first German peace delegation at Versailles, has been accepted by the government as German Minister to Austria.

MATSONIA BRINGS TROOPS
NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The transport Matsonia arrived yesterday from Brest with 3214 returning troops.

BRITAIN'S POLICY REGARDING IRELAND

Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords Intimates That He Does Not Approve of the Statement Made by Sir Edward Carson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Irish question in the House of Lords last night drew from the Lord Chancellor a speech, in which he intimated that while the government remains by its pledge not to coerce Ulster, it does not approve Sir Edward Carson's latest intransigent pronouncement. The motion of Lord Macdonnell, former Undersecretary of State for Ireland, called for a declaration of the government's policy regarding Ireland before the end of the present session and the House eventually agreed to it without a division after substituting the word "forthwith" for the phrase "end of session." The Lord Chancellor for his part was willing to accept it, if words "at an early date" were substituted, explaining that the reason why the government thus assented to the motion was that if nothing were done the Home Rule Act would shortly become law automatically.

There were, not probably, 12 constituencies in Ireland the majority of whose representatives would vote for Home Rule at the present time, however, and the government therefore shared Lord Macdonnell's view that the matter must be an early subject, not only of Cabinet discussion, but of Cabinet decision. The Lord Chancellor went on to recall a manifesto issued by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law before the general election and expressed surprise that those who have received this and other public assurances of recent years from men, in positions enabling them to give assurance, should have judged the present moment opportune for a menacing declaration as to the course they would adopt in contingencies which had not arisen and which they ought to know would not arise.

The government would approach the situation as it really exists, the Lord Chancellor added, and he concluded with the declaration that, in his view, there was no prospect of happy issue of their labors until the cause of law and order had been vindicated throughout Ireland and honest men could pursue their legitimate vocations without fear of the assassin's dagger or the murderer's pistol.

GRATITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARD ITS TROOPS

PARIS, France (Monday)—(French Wireless Service)—Raymond Poincaré, President of France, at the conclusion of the Victory parade today sent to Mr. Clemenceau, the Premier, a letter expressing the country's gratitude to its soldiers.

"The popular feeling," Mr. Poincaré wrote, "has made no distinction between the champions of right; the popular feeling knows that all the devoted cooperation, grouped around the government of the Republic and the allied governments, was needed to avert the most dreadful danger that ever menaced liberty."

"France may well be forever proud of the part she took in this universal war. Her army from first to last took part in the operations on the most extended and dangerous front; they had ever against them the most powerful and best organized enemies; they accomplished prodigious deeds; they suffered the most terrible losses; they sacrificed to the future all they could give it of the present."

"By them France has deserved that her national day henceforth shall be a date of glory for humanity. As I have in this divine moment the incomparable honor of representing the country, let me ask you to transmit on my behalf to the French armies the passionate expression of the public gratitude and admiration."

PROCLAMATION OF BIRKENFELD REPUBLIC

COBLENZ, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A republic has been proclaimed in Birkenfeld in the allied area of occupation. A provisional government was formed Monday and complete separation from Oldenburg proclaimed.

Admiral Koltchak's Commerce Minister
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Mr. T. Serge Tretyakoff, president of the economic and financial commission of the Russian political conference in Paris and a former member of the provisional government at Petrograd, has left France for Omsk, Russia, to take up the post of Minister of Commerce and Industry in the government of Admiral Koltchak.

Mr. Tretyakoff says it is his intention to develop as much as possible commercial relations between the countries of the entente and the regions liberated from the Bolshevik yoke.

IMPERIAL INCOME TAX IN GERMANY

WEIMAR, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The government's new tax bill will include a surplus assessment on capital amounting to 20 per cent, and a drastic imperial income tax, the receipts from which

will be apportioned among the federated states, according to their needs. An increase in the general trading tax, especially on articles of luxury, is planned. It includes a 10 per cent levy on advertising.

The National Assembly today rejected a Socialistic motion to abolish ranks of nobility, but declared in favor of a constitutional proviso decreeing the equality of all men and women, and refusing to recognize special rights or privileges based on birth or social station. The new Constitution prohibits a German citizen from accepting a title or decoration from a foreign government.

RESIGNATION OF SPANISH CABINET

Neutrality Maintained by Country Declared by Former Ambassador to France to Have Belittled Her in Others' Eyes

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Antonio Maura, which was formed on April 15 last, has resigned, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Madrid.

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The neutrality which Spain maintained during the war had belittled her in the eyes of the other powers, declared Mr. Perez-Caballero, former Ambassador to France, in a speech in the Senate today during the debate on the reply to the message from the Crown delivered at the recent reopening of the Cortes. The government's policy had been set forth entirely too vaguely, he insisted, and the message had omitted one important point, namely, that of Spain drawing closer to the United States.

He demanded that, if possible, Spain should ally herself with the allied and associated nations, saying that she could not remain isolated from the rest of Europe.

"If we would raise Spain from the low level upon which her neutrality has placed her," he added, "it is indispensable that her signature be joined to those of the United States and England on the pact guaranteeing security to France."

MR. ROOSEVELT OPENS POLITICAL CAREER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The political career of Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt may be said to have begun when the Republican town committee of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Long Island, accepted his candidacy for nomination for assemblyman in the second district of Nassau County. Assemblyman Franklin A. Coles, stepped aside in Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt's favor, and the new candidate, addressing the committee, expressed pleasure at starting his public career in the district of his birth and first vote.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND IRISH QUESTION

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Government does not regard the action of the United States House of Representatives with respect to Ireland, or the acts in the same connection of other persons or bodies representing the American people, as in violation of Article X of the League of Nations Covenant, said Andrew Bonar Law, the government's leader, in the House of Commons today.

The government, he added, would not put the question of the future government of Ireland on the program for consideration at the next meeting of the council of the League of Nations.

MILKMEN NEED NOT SUBMIT TO A TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York—The appellate division has reversed a decision of the lower court and granted a motion for a writ of mandamus to compel R. Andrew Hamilton, public safety commissioner, to issue permits to milkmen without first subjecting them to a so-called blood test to determine whether or not they are "diphtheria carriers."

The test was required by Dr. George W. Goler, health officer, and many of the milkmen refused to submit to it. A test case was brought by Hugo C. Schulz against Dr. Goler and Mr. Hamilton. But application to the lower court for a writ of mandamus was refused, upon which the case was carried to the appellate division.

IMPORTED LEATHER FOR GERMAN SHOES

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Official Control Bureau has released sufficient imported leather for the production of 3,000,000 pairs of shoes, in order to restrict the importation of ready-made footwear. The supply will be allotted among the factories throughout Germany.

Reports from the cities near the zone of occupation and the north Baltic seaports indicate a marked drop in the prices of textiles, due to incoming stocks.

CABLE CENSORSHIP ABOLISHED

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British cable censorship will be abolished at midnight on July 23. H. W. Foster, financial secretary of the War Office, in making this announcement in the House of Commons today, added that the relaxation would apply also to private codes.

Y. M. C. A. REPLY TO PELLETIER PROTEST

Pamphlet Entitled "Some Facts About the British" Issued as One of Series at Suggestion of United States War Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In answer to a letter to John R. Mott, given to the press of Boston, Massachusetts, by Joseph C. Pelletier, of that city, with regard to the publication of a pamphlet entitled, "Some Facts About the British," the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association announced yesterday that this pamphlet was issued as one of a series published by the council at the suggestion of the United States War Department, morale branch, general staff.

In this connection the War Work Council made public the following letter received from Capt. Harold E. Potter, of the War Department, commission on training camp activities.

"Relative to your inquiry of even date, would say that the pamphlet entitled 'Some Facts About the British,' published by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, was one of a series of pamphlets published by that organization as part of the cooperative educational program carried on by the morale branch and the Young Men's Christian Association.

"I am advised by Brigadier-General Munson, of the morale branch, that the pamphlet was drafted by Prof. A. O. Lovejoy of the educational bureau of the National War Work Council and that part of the material was taken from an address by Capt. A. G. Keller of the morale branch.

"What about Ireland, which, to use words of President Wilson in another connection, 'has not been governed; has been exploited merely, without thought or interest of even the ordinary human rights of her inhabitants; (Ireland) held together only by pitiless inhuman force. Its people have cried aloud for release, for succor from inexplicable distress, for all that the new day of hope seemed at last to bring within its dawn."

"One cannot find a line in this pamphlet that gives the slightest credit to the United States, much less any glory to the wonderful aid given by our Treasury (over \$30,000,000), or energy and ability, our manhood and man power."

"I suggest to the committee in charge of the fund contributed by the public an investigation of the pamphlet herein referred to and feel that it is only necessary to suggest that any number of such pamphlets from the war fund be returned thereto."

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rac... Don't be deceived by the external fact that England has a king. The actual working forces of the British Government are thoroughly democratic. They stand for civilization. The English colonial policy has been founded on the principle that the interests of the native subjects are to be consulted in preference to those of European wherever the two come in competition. In the English colonies slaughter and slavery have ceased. Constant warfare has given way to peace. Roads and railroads have been built; postal facilities provided, and the great doorway of education has been opened. They stand for fair play in trade. Other nations have tried to monopolize the trade of their own colonies. England has always given to every nation of the world full trading rights in every English colony. England has outstripped us in social justice."

Return of Money Suggested
"And what of the innumerable to the Irish cause and the fond motherhood of Britain for her colonies? Why ignore the horrible conditions in Ireland imposed by the British Government for 700 years, worse today than ever; no habeas corpus; no trial by jury, arrest without warrant; no free speech; taxation at the rate of \$45 a head; no right to market with the world; no right to use home produce for the necessities of life; the military force of 100,000 soldiers; to say nothing of the constabulary spread throughout the stricken land; with a republic declared by 80 per cent of the voters at a time when the leaders were in prison, and the sympathizers into the thousands also in prison that they might have no part in the campaign; with the most deplorable housing and health conditions, lack of railroad shipping and commercial development."

"What about Ireland, which, to use words of President Wilson in another connection, 'has not been governed; has been exploited merely, without thought or interest of even the ordinary human rights of her inhabitants; (Ireland) held together only by pitiless inhuman force. Its people have cried aloud for release, for succor from inexplicable distress, for all that the new day of hope seemed at last to bring within its dawn."

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CONFERENCES ON LEAGUE INVITED

President Wilson Paves Way for Meeting Republicans Who Oppose Covenants—Attack on Shantung Award Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made at the White House yesterday that the President would invite Republican senators to confer with him at their pleasure on the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The names of the senators to be invited were not disclosed, but it is understood that the invitation is not confined to the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and that there are at least 15 Republican senators with whom the President particularly desires to discuss the issue now before the Senate.

This move is in line with the offer of the President when he submitted the official copy of the treaty to the Senate on Thursday of last week, and indicated his willingness to give the members of the Senate any information in his possession which may throw light on the agreement reached at Versailles. The Republican leaders in the Senate received the offer with manifest coolness. Senator Lodge and others maintaining that what the Senate wants is the documents and records of proceedings at Paris and not tête-à-tête with the President.

The invitation announced yesterday, however, is one which it is believed the President's political opponents cannot refuse to accept without putting themselves in the position of declining to receive information and to effectuate some degree of rapprochement. Refusal would leave the President at liberty to start his contemplated trip through the country without further delay.

Award to Be Attacked
Discussion of the provision of the peace treaty giving to Japan the control of the Shantung Province in China, which opened with a debate that lasted five hours on Tuesday, will be resumed with renewed vigor in the Senate today. The Republican Senators will take advantage of the lack of defense of that treaty provision on the part of the Administration Senators, and will temporarily shift their attack upon the treaty from the League of Nations covenant to the Shantung award.

L. Y. Sherman, Republican, Senator from Illinois, will address the Senate on the Shantung question when that body reconvenes today, and William E. Borah, Republican, Senator from Idaho, will stir up another heated debate by calling up his resolution asking the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of the protest against the Shantung award filed at Paris by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Henry White, three of the five American peace delegates.

The Republican leaders asserted yesterday that they will seek to show, without delay, that Japan negotiated secretly with Germany during the war. The Senate sent to the White House the Lodge resolution asking the President for a copy of any treaties negotiated or projected between Japan and Germany during the war.

Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, and P. J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, Republicans, yesterday said that if the President declines to transmit the alleged treaty to the Senate they will publish the treaty themselves. Both senators said that they are in possession of copies. The treaty, they said, was published in all of the Russian newspapers, and copies were brought to them by American army officers, who also brought the copies to the State Department.

Program Outlined
The Shantung provision of the treaty came before the Foreign Relations Committee at its meeting yesterday, but it was reserved for future discussion. The Republicans are planning their campaign against the Shantung award along two lines:

1. That the Shantung award was the surrender of China's rights for the League of Nations and "political expediency."

2. That the Chinese-Japanese treaty of 1915 in which China is alleged to have recognized Japan's rights to the former German concessions was signed under duress.

The President yesterday discussed Shantung with the senators who called upon him in response to his invitation. Claude A. Swanson of Virginia conferred with him at length about this provision of the treaty.

George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, Senator from Oregon, also was a

caller at the White House. Senator Chamberlain broke with the President more than a year ago, but the differences were patched up and everything was harmonious when Senator Chamberlain left.

DRAFT RECORDS DO NOT SHOW DAMAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exhibiting specimens taken from boxes of draft records alleged to have been exposed to damage through neglect in storing them, Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, adjutant-general of the army, told the House Special War Investigating Committee yesterday that this branch of its inquiry was wholly unnecessary. He said that not a spot of mildew nor a drop of water could be found on a single page.

Alexander M. Fisher, an employee in the adjutant-general's department, testified that he had reported to Chairman Graham the fact that these boxes were exposed to weather. It was brought out that 9000 tons of draft records had been received in Washington and that more than 1000 clerks would be needed to classify them, working for a year.

NATIONAL TRACTOR SHOW WELL ATTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The National Tractor Show opened at Wichita, Tuesday, with the largest attendance of tractor exhibitors and farmers in the 11 years the demonstration has been given. It is expected that 150,000 farmers will watch the operations, and there will be thousands of other people. Three thousand acres of wheat land and several hundred acres of corn are to be plowed by the modern farm machinery plants. There are 68 exhibitors of tractors on the field, with machinery worth \$3,000,000. The features of the program are the cultivating of corn with 10 two-row machines and two one-row tractors. This is the first time the tractors have been used for corn cultivation.

SWISS RIGHTS TO NAVIGATE RHINE

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Dutch Government has sent to Switzerland a formal recognition of Switzerland's rights to navigate the Rhine, with all the privileges attending such navigation.

The peace treaty gives Switzerland two representatives on the Rhine Commission, the same number as Holland. This commission of 19 members is to come into being within six months after the treaty goes into effect, the allied powers reserving the right to reach a preliminary understanding with Holland for the revision by the commission of the convention of Mannheim, negotiated in 1868, governing navigation on the Rhine.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 35.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

PEARY ARCTIC SHIP SOLD
SEATTLE, Washington—Rear Admiral Robert A. Peary's arctic

The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

The Grubstaker's Expert
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The thing to do was to get an "expert." Every self-respecting prospector, be it only a shaft 20 feet deep on the side of a desert hill, or even a mine with a tunnel winding its way for a mile into the darkness of a mountain, needed an "expert" to judge its worth. And in the town nearest to the Luck Boy lead and zinc prospect (which, thought its co-owner, the "grubstaker," required only the vitalizing pronouncement of a mining oracle to assume the airs of a "strike"), lived just such a man. "Colonel" was attached to this sage's name—how, by whom, or why he acquired this title was not exactly known. It might have been born of Civil War service, or it might have been the "handle" by which some affectionate pal of early days chose to manifest his comradeship. But no matter, the name fitted him. And his attire fitted the name—the campaign hat that had been softened by many a caress from his grizzled tanned old hand, and the knee of countless desert suns and the winds that went with them; the high boots, stiff and creased. From his hat to his shoes, it is no task to fill in the rest of the picture.

The Colonel's Authority

The colonel had been the court of last resort for many a struggling "hole in the ground," whose owner, building his castles in Spain, saw pouring out of his mine whole trainloads of "pay ore." The colonel's word had sounded the knell to more prospects than he could number, but likewise, his judgment had "made" many a bonanza. But to get that word was often a task, even when one paid liberally for it. For the "colonel," from the tip of his boots to the uppermost layer of desert dust on his hat, was "square." He knew the heart of the prospector whose work he was called upon to judge. He had lived the life. He knew what it meant to "punch" a lack-train of burros over the sea of sagebrush, carrying the precious canteens of water from water-hole to water-hole a score of miles apart; to find an outcrop on a sun-baked mountain side; to sink a shaft in search of the vein, through long, hot days, to come upon the lode in the dark workings, and to determine it to be a good "pay streak"—and then to have the grubstaker, his better situated partner, who furnished money and food, bring his "expert," who would adjudge it to be just a hole in the ground, or too low-grade to pay, cutting off his hopes and perhaps his "crust" at the same time. The colonel knew all this. He had lived it. So now, when he, too, had become an expert, he kept his own counsel while inspecting a claim, and afterward, as he worked over what his opinion was to be. And his meditation was always carried on with the prospector and his lack-train well into the foreground. The word, when he said it, was "square," and in a way, kindly. Both prospector and grubstaker had their full "day" in the court of his thinking.

Announcements Unheeded

The utterance of this advice came at the most unexpected times and places. Try as they might to get an advance inkling of this estimate, neither grubstaker nor prospector could learn of the colonel's decision before it was ready. But when complete for publication, one must be at hand, if his desire was to receive it unalloyed, in all the picturesqueness of phrase and setting.

So it was that, knowing these things about the colonel as an expert, the grubstaker, with the colonel, and the driver of the wagon in which they rode, set out from the town for the Luck Boy prospect, miles out of sight beyond the tawny hills to the west, to look over the claim which was the joint property of himself and the prospector who had "staked."

It was noon of the second day that the colonel climbed down the 30-foot ladder into the semi-zoom of the perpendicular shaft, and, as was his unbroken custom, took off his hat and from his dark retreat looked up at the stars shining brightly in midday. He made his inspection of the vein with quiet deliberation, then mounted the ladder into the dazzling sunlight, but said nothing. His word was not spoken.

Nor was it uttered as the dust-coated desert wagon left the camp behind, and rattled down the mountain road, brakes full set, on its way back to town. It was about dark that same evening when the colonel, the grubstaker, and the driver of the wagon reached the halfway station, a mere corral by the side of the road, where the 14-animal or wagons stayed over night on their trips to and from the mines in that vicinity. After eating, the colonel unfolded his campaign cot, rolled himself in his blankets full length, and slept. The others spread quilts under and over themselves on the ground, and followed his example as well as they could, with the starlit sky above and the ragged outline of the mountain in front.

Under the Desert Moon

It was nearing that time after midnight when the moon, clear and bright, would thrust a silvery tip above the jagged summits of the range towering over the sleepers, and the shadow up the shadows in the valley

with soft light. The colonel stirred in his blankets, then sat erect. He was speaking in a low tone. After the first few sentences, the grubstaker too, awoke, listened in astonishment, and raised himself on his elbow. The driver snored as though in defiance of the other two wakeful ones. It was a momentous hour. The word, thus at 2 a. m., was being uttered.

"Mebbe he's right," muttered the colonel. "Some prospectors are, when the wise one's 'way off.' I don't want to stop that hole from going on when he thinks he's got something there. Perhaps he has, but I don't see it. Nothing there but a hole. Good place to spend money, but, shucks, y' can sink a hole in your back yard and not have to come out here to look at it." The colonel stopped, then mumbled, "That hole you call your mine'd made a first-class wild cat proposition. Lots of room for cats."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Colonel" was attached to the sage's name, and his attire fitted the name.

But good pay rock—I don't see it. I don't see it." Stillness again, then. "But mebbe he's right. Can't always, sometimes tell." The colonel became silent, sank back again in his blankets and slept.

The word had been spoken. The grubstaker shivered. The stones of the Spanish castle tumbled about him. But perhaps his bank account was safer by reason of this denouement at 2 in the morning.

THE REGAL LILY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was early in July that a party of motorists speeding along one of the winding, narrow roads on Cape Cod suddenly brought the machine to a stop while they gazed with delighted amazement at a field of nodding lilies which stretched away almost as far as the eye could reach. There were acres of these lilies, and they were growing better there in the Cape Cod sand than even on their native mountainside close to the borderland of Tibet, in western China. It was the Regal Lily, sometimes mistakenly known as *lilium myriophyllum*, which Ernest H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, discovered on one of his many plant hunting expeditions to the Orient.

Something of a sensation was created in the horticultural world when Mr. Wilson brought this lily home, and it was given considerable fame by an article, part fiction and part fact, which was published in the Saturday Evening Post under the title of "The Incandescent Lily." The trip on which this lily was found was one of the most adventurous which Mr. Wilson has made. It carried him into a distant part of China, over trails never trodden before by a white man's feet. Eighteen hundred miles up the Yangtze River and northward 250 miles to the mysterious land of the Tibetans, in a wild and mountainous country, inhabited mostly by tribes of unknown origin. Mr. Wilson pushed his way, in narrow valleys surrounded by mountains whose peaks are clothed with eternal snow, the Regal Lily was found. Mr. Wilson describes the picture which met his eyes in his book called "Aristocrats of the Garden."

"In June, by the wayside, in rock crevices, by the torrent's edge, and high up on the mountain side, on precipices, this lily greets the weary wayfarer. Not in twos and threes, but in hundreds, in thousands; aye, in tens of thousands. Its slender stems reach two to four feet tall, flexible and tense as steel, overtopping the coarse grasses and scrub, and crowned with one to several large funnel-shaped flowers, more or less wine colored without, pure white and lustrous on the face, clear canary yellow within the tube, and each stamen tipped with a golden anther. The air in the cool of the morning and the evening was laden with soft, delicious fragrance exhaled from each bloom. For a brief season this lonely semi-desert region is transformed by this lily into a veritable fairyland."

Mr. Wilson omitted in his book to tell of the landslide which overtook him on the mountain side and which necessitated a longer stay among the curious tribes folk of the region than he had anticipated. Truth to tell, it was an experience filled with adventure as well as delight.

The main point, from the plant hunter's viewpoint, was the fact that the lily bulbs were brought safely back to America, where they have made themselves as much at home as in their native habitat. So readily has the lily adapted itself to conditions here that it has multiplied with amazing rapidity, the few bulbs first imported having increased until they occupy acres of nursery ground, not only on Cape Cod but also in Roslindale, a suburb of Boston, where the first planting was made and where

thousands of these lilies are now in bloom, making a show that would attract thousands of people as on a pilgrimage. If they were aware of their presence, in time these lilies will be found in American gardens everywhere. In fact, many of them are flowering now on private estates, for they have been in commerce several years, although sold at rather a high price. It is quite possible that they may even become a florist's flower, as they make excellent potted plants, and keep well when cut.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 801)

Telephone Difficulties
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have sent a letter to the complaint department of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, saying:

"I wish to enter complaint on account of several instances of unsatisfactory telephone service in and about Boston within the last few days."

"Last Thursday, Mrs. Lloyd and I were at the Copley Plaza Hotel, room 482. I spent at least an hour in getting Arlington 815-W, where I knew a trained nurse was waiting for the call. For a long time the operators gave us a busy signal, and then a report that the phone did not answer. I thereupon called Arlington chief operator, and after stating the case was assured that the matter would be investigated and reported to me at once. At the end of 20 minutes, not receiving this promised report, I called Arlington chief operator again. She first expressed surprise that I had not received the number, but then stated that the number did not answer. I refused to accept this report, and after uncompromising insistence prevailed upon her to try the number while I held the line. She then said that there had been a slight difficulty with the line but that it would now answer. I was then given the number. Conversation with the party at the other end, Miss Cameron, brought out the fact that the telephone had not rung nor even murmured. Thus it was only after fighting for this number that I was able to get it."

"A few minutes later Mrs. Lloyd attempted to call her mother, Mrs. P. A. Nordell, at Brookline 229-W. After some waiting she was informed that the number did not answer. Inquiry from Mrs. Nordell revealed that the bell had not rung at all for this call although it did for others before and after."

"On at least two occasions when calling my summer residence, Marblehead 490, I have been given the report that the number did not answer, but finally got it by insisting upon the efforts of the chief operator in my behalf."

"Needless to say there is a tendency on the part of a number of people to conclude that at times, for one reason or another, telephone operators report a number as busy or not answering without trying it. If there are any such cases, the offending operators should be severely disciplined."

"It hardly seems necessary that there should be any comment on the above incidents. These things are happening altogether too frequently. There are doubtless several considerations which might be urged by way of excuse, but a good many of us have learned that 'excuses don't go in the army,' and we are disposed to take the same attitude toward public utilities which are such necessities as the telephone has come to be."

"May I ask that a prompt and thorough investigation of these matters be held and that something definite be done if demanded by the facts."

"I am sending copies of this letter to the local exchanges mentioned above for their information and to the Boston newspapers on account of the public interest in the situation."

(Signed) DEMAREST LLOYD,
Boston, June 23, 1919.

(No. 798)

Rôle of Finland
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Kindly permit me a word with reference to the article in your issue of May 16 on the "Rôle of Finland During the War." Your correspondent has evidently gathered his information from a view of one side only. Allow me to call your (or his) attention to the issue of "Current History" for June, 1918, wherein you will find the most correct presentation of this subject that has been given. Also statements of treaties made by "white guard" between Finland and Germany previous to the Finnish Revolution in 1918.

(Signed) MRS. H. ANDERSON,
(Finlander).
Beverly Hills, California,
May 29, 1919.

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MR. CAMMAERTS ON BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Hoover and Lord Robert Cecil's words of counsel to the representatives of the Belgian press in Paris, had appeared in the English papers on the day that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was given the opportunity of hearing the views of the Belgian poet and author, Mr. Emile Cammaerts, on the difficulties of the reconstruction period in Belgium.

"You have seen the advice given us by Mr. Hoover and Lord Robert?" Mr. Cammaerts said with a smile. "It is all very well, but the question is, how? How are our people to work without raw materials, with factories either completely destroyed or that have lost some very essential portion of their machinery?"

The Lack of Tonnage

Mr. Cammaerts is quite aware that the lack of tonnage has been one of the reasons why raw materials could not be imported into Belgium as quickly as the Allies desired. But he has very great sympathy with his fellow countrymen in their difficulties. He has just been to Belgium and he told The Christian Science Monitor representative that conditions have hardly changed at all since the days immediately following the armistice.

"I was there then, and I have just come back from Belgium, and I can say that though the big towns certainly look better, conditions are practically the same as they were in November. The people do not go about with quite that air of having eternity before them in which to stroll and enjoy their newly found freedom. There is more purpose in them now. There is also more in the shops, but the things are manufactured articles from abroad, and not the product of Belgian industry. At Charleroi, Liège, Mons—but for the mines which are working—the people are idle, not knowing what exactly to do with themselves."

"There are difficulties which hinder them from starting their former occupations. These people have been four years without regular work, without enough food to keep them at their usual level of fitness. In former days they were paid by the piece. That is why Belgium was so active, her working classes relied on their skill and earned according to the amount of work they executed. Now, they feel out of practice. They fear their hands have lost their cunning. I talked to workmen myself who were keen to begin their work again, but who knew that if they did so they would lose their relief allowance. They feel they can only afford to do that if they can be certain of earning high wages. Then, on the employers' side, there are difficulties. The chefs d'industrie have lost enormously by the war and in a great many cases they cannot afford to give their very high wages. Lack of credit also has increased difficulties, but this will be greatly improved now that the amount of war damages Belgium is entitled to has been settled. Of course it is a small sum, in comparison to what the war has meant to the country in financial losses alone, and the future presents many uncertainties."

A Reconstruction Loan

"The spirit which has received crystallized expression in the old French proverb, 'Aide toi le ciel t'aidera,' has been well illustrated in Belgium by the launching of an internal loan for reconstruction purposes. We call it," said Mr. Cammaerts, "l'emprunt de reconstruction national. This loan was started with the idea of setting about our own reconstruction work independently of what our allies might or might not do for us. Not more than 1,000,000,000 francs was asked for, and that sum has already been oversubscribed."

"The life of the nation is knitting up again in spite of all. The universities have thrown wide their doors. The many professors who took refuge in England have all returned. Special facilities are being given those young soldiers who had joined the colors in the middle of their college careers. They are still in the army, still in uniform, but they are given time to attend special courses. Everything is being done to prevent the patriotism of these Belgian boys from interfering with their vocations."

An interesting side light on the life of the Belgian people during the period of occupation was afforded by a little experience which Mr. Cammaerts had himself on his recent visit to Brussels. "It has become evident to me," he said, "with a laugh, 'that either patriotism or necessity has made the Belgian writer popular in his own country. Before the war, unless you had made your reputation in Paris you were thought nothing much of in Brussels. But I find that during the occupation there was a positive run on Belgian literature. I found it out in this way. Being engaged in lecturing work in England, I wanted to get hold of some books which I could not procure over here, nor in Paris. I went to Brussels, visited my old haunts, asked the booksellers for what I wanted, and found they could not supply me. They had sold out during the occupation, and the few copies remaining had been bought up since the armistice as curiosities and for very high prices. I

tried to get a book of Lemonnier's, but there was not one to be found in Brussels. Fifty francs was being asked for a Verhaeren, and the booksellers were not at all anxious to sell even at that sort of price, knowing that time would only add to the value of the books."

"The war and the occupation undoubtedly served to enhance the intellectual life of the country. It was not only Belgian literature which was in such demand, but Belgian art as well. Artists sold their pictures better than they had done before 1914. It was Belgium's reply to the attempt at Germanization. The secret press was another expression of that resolve of resistance to the end, and by every possible means, which has been the characteristic of Belgium right through her great trial. Now, well, of course, now, there has been, just as in other countries, a certain reaction. Brussels is dancing, just as London and Berlin are dancing. But that enjoyment of the national genius, so spontaneous and unlooked-for a product of the war, will not lose its fruitage."

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—British West African stamps have always been popular with collectors of all classes, and the advance in value of some of the King's head series has been remarkable during the past few years. The stamps of the Gold Coast have been interesting a study as any in the group, and they possess the advantage of being the most readily obtained.

With the exception of the 20s. green and red, of the 1889 issue, there is nothing out of the way to debar the young collector from getting a very representative display of the colony, and this is rather exceptional with a country of this kind which has been issuing stamps for the past 44 years. The colony occupies over 300 miles of coastline, and is bounded on the east by Togoland, on the north and west by French territory, and has an area of about 83,000 square miles. The first stamps appeared a year after the Ashanti campaign, and in July, 1875, three values, which had been engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue, of London, were ready for issue. There was but one design in the series for the first 14 years of the philatelic history of the Gold Coast, and if it lacks an artistic merit, it was at least distinctive, for no other crown colony adopted it. These three stamps are fairly scarce, as they were in use barely a year, an issue precisely the same but with perforation measuring 14 mm. instead of 12½, appearing in June, 1876, and later ½d. and 2d. values were added.

Reference has already been made to the only really scarce stamps, but one other must be added, and this is to be numbered among the unobtainable. Only two specimens being known. This rarity is a provisional which made its appearance in May, 1883, when the 4d. magenta was surcharged locally in black "1d." For some time it was thought that this provisional was not bona fide, but it is included in the work on African stamps issued by the London Philatelic Society. In August of the same year the first of the Crown C. A. watermarks appeared. These were the ½d. olive-yellow, and 1d. blue. Here again we have two stamps in issue for but a brief period, for in 1884 the colors were changed, and new values added. The 4d. did not appear on the C. A. paper until March, 1885, and the 6d. not till January, 1889.

A shortage of penny stamps in 1889 occasioned another provisional, and a number of the sixpenny stamps were accordingly surcharged "one penny" in black. These provisionals were only on sale at Accra at first, but later on a certain number were sent to the outlying stations. The last stamp of the old design to appear was the 2½d. blue and orange, which was issued in March, 1891, this value having been introduced to provide for the new postal union rates. The well-known De La Rue tablet design had, however, made its bow to the colony in 1889, when the 5s., 10s., and 20s. values were delivered. The last of the three is the rarity already referred to and was quoted 10 years ago at £10; the present quotation is "just double that sum. There is a story attached to this expensive green and red 41 stamp. Early in 1893, 1440 of these stamps disappeared, and it was surmised that the lot had been stolen. The remaining stocks were withdrawn from sale and the color changed to

lilac and black on red, the new stamps appearing in April, 1894.

The third and last provisional made its appearance just before the introduction of the King Edward series. This was another penny, surcharged on this occasion on the current 2½d. and 6d. stamps, and altogether 69,000 were overprinted, so it is anything but a scarce variety, having increased but a few pence in value during the past 10 years. Of the King's heads there is little to say here as these issues have been dealt with before.

Will there be any more German post offices in Morocco, China, and the Levant? This question was asked recently by a young philatelist. This is a matter which coming events will have to decide. Meantime these overprinted German stamps, which were doing duty to defray postage from these places, are in great demand just now. Whether taken as a part of the stamps of the German Empire, or as a group alone, these special issues are full of interest, and a word or two about Morocco and China may help the collector.

Prior to the year 1890 German postal business in Morocco was transacted through the French offices there, but in this year the agents of two direct German-Morocco steamship lines received permission to sell the current German stamps for postal use. These stamps are only to be discovered by the cancellation, but a good many must have been used, for the regular post offices were not opened until 1899. These were under the direction of the chief postal administration of Hamburg. The post offices having been established, special stamps were prepared, and the first series was the numeral and eagle type of 1899, overprinted "Morocco" and with the value in Spanish currency. The values overprinted in this way were the 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pt., the 3 pt. being included for local postage between the postal agencies. These stamps were first placed on sale in December, 1899, and as the "Germania" type superseded them in the October following, their career was not a long one. As to the value of this first regular issue, recent events as yet have had the tendency to raise the prices, and during the past 10 years the value of all the six denominations has been troubled. The "Germania" series have doubled in value, the higher denominations slightly more. Passing over the second "Germania" type, we come to the watermarked series, and here the high values in used condition appear to have gone up considerably in price. The stamps in use last were the same type overprinted "Marokko," and here again the high values are seen to rule high.

As early as 1886 there was a German postal agency in Shanghai, and several others were opened before a special overprinted issue was brought out in 1897. This first series, which bore the sloping overprint "China," and the 20 pf. has greatly increased in value. An interesting provisional was issued at Poochow in July, 1900, when a number of the 10 pf. were surcharged 5 pf. in black. Both the wooden hand stamp and the surcharging were done locally, and it is believed that about 4000 were issued. Until the arrival of the properly overprinted "Germania" type, a number of these stamps were locally overprinted "China" with a wooden hand stamp, and as the supply at hand was a limited one, these provisionals are very scarce. The set of eight values is now quoted at £70 mint and £60 used, and it is by far the most valuable series ever issued by any foreign office. How the post offices in China obtained the stamps to start with was not discovered until sometime after. It appears that during the Boxer troubles the German field post offices accompanying the imperial contingent had a supply of these stamps, and handed them over to the local postal authorities on the withdrawal of the troops.

THE DRAMA LEAGUE IN ENGLAND

From an article in The Times, London

Early next month a public meeting is to be held at the Haymarket Theatre, by permission of Mr. Frederick Harrison, at which the claims of the British Drama League to widespread support will be urged by a number of speakers, including Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. John Drinkwater, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., Lady Denman, and the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard.

Some account has already been published in The Times of the reasons which have led to the formation of the league, which aims at the encouragement of the art of the theater both for its own sake and as a means of intelligent recreation among all classes of the community. It does not intend to produce plays. Its objects are mainly propagandist and advisory, and so far from competing with any existing organizations, the league offers them its cooperation and support. Many of the existing bodies, in fact, are represented on the council of the league, among them the Stage Society, the Pioneer Players, the Everyman Theatre, the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, and the Irish Players. Lord Howard de Walden has accepted the presidency of the league; Lord Rothermere, Miss Ashwell, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Clynes, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., are the vice-presidents, while Mr. Granville Barker has been elected chairman of the council, with Mr. Robert Mond as the honorary treasurer and Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth as the honorary secretary. Offices have been opened at Dudley House, Southampton Street, Strand. The members of the council include Mr. Laurence Binyon, Miss Edith Craig, Mr. John Drinkwater, Mr. Fisher White, Mr. W. A. Fay, Miss Edith Goddall, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. Norman Macdormott and Mr. Norman Wilkinson.

Among the aims which the league has in view are to further all dramatic effort, whether public or private, which may be undertaken for the improvement of the art of the theater and not solely for commercial gain; to organize by lectures and other means the study and practice of the drama as a way of popular recreation and self-expression; to establish relations with groups and local organizations working with similar objects, and with municipalities, universities, schools, and colleges, village centers, trade unions, cooperative societies, friendly societies, and other labor organizations, and to found a fund which would be available for financial assistance to duly selected and accredited groups or societies wishing to start theatrical production. It is further hoped to start a bureau for supplying information with regard to the choice of plays and the technical problems of stage production and theater management, as well as a studio for the exhibition of stage models and of devices likely to be useful in the furnishing of little theaters, or for the temporary fitting up of local halls and rooms. A magazine will also be published to act as a link between the various groups or societies cooperating with the league, and Drama, as the magazine is to be called, will be published on behalf of the league by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.



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HEAVY DECLINE IN THE SALOON TRADE

Efforts of Boston Proprietors to Attract Patrons by Sale of Light Beer, Pending Court Decision, Show Little Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston saloons, which have been selling 25 per cent beer pending court decisions involving test cases of their right to make such sales, have nevertheless been unable to attract their old patronage. They are now doing less than 25 per cent of the business they did before prohibition became effective, according to an estimate by Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Boston police report also a noticeable, though not large, falling off in pawnbrokers' business since prohibition went into effect. It is too early yet, the police say, to tell what the final outcome will be. The present condition is complicated by abnormal summer conditions; for example, many lodgers who leave the city on vacations pawn their valuables, not because they need the money but to insure safe keeping.

Many saloons are resorting to strange methods of advertising to lure back their old patrons. Some are practically covering their windows with painted signs, but these are apparently ineffective.

"From my own observation and the reports of others it is clear that there has been a great falling-off in the patronage of saloons," said Mr. Davis. "It would, of course, be impossible to get thoroughly accurate data without watching a saloon all day, but I do not think that the estimate of a 75 per cent reduction in trade is at all extravagant."

"Perhaps most important in the explanation of the decline in saloon patronage is the cheerful acceptance of the new regime by a great number of men who are finding it no hardship. The younger men in particular are in this class, and that is highly encouraging. Many young men, who saw the writing on the wall months ago, gave up the use of liquor even before prohibition came in."

"The feeling is pretty general among the younger men, I think, that prohibition is here to stay, regardless of any last kicks the other side may make, and that this is the time to adapt themselves to it. Many men past middle age, too, who have been accustomed to drink all their lives, really, I think, welcome the new day."

It is evident, even from a casual examination, that Boston barrooms have experienced a great falling off in patronage. In the middle of the evening, places formerly well filled have only one or two straggling customers who evidently find the atmosphere depressing, because they do not stay long. It is seldom that as many as half a dozen men are found in a saloon at one time now.

On the other hand, even in this short time, soda fountains have experienced a considerable increase of business, despite the cool weather. Drugstores and fruit stores are crowded in the evenings in localities where many saloons have existed, and manufacturers of soda fountains, it is said, have received many orders for equipment of late.

Chicago Arrests Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Arrests in Chicago since war-time prohibition went into effect show a decrease of 821 from July 1 to July 9 inclusive, as compared with the same period for the month of June. A comparison of the figures of the present month with those of July of 1918 shows that while the arrests for July, 1918, were on an average of 311 each day, for the present month they have averaged about 200.

Pittsburgh's Improved Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Police records of Pittsburgh show a decided decrease in the number of men arrested for vagrancy since the advent of prohibition.

One Arrest for Drunkenness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—W. J. Quilty, chief of police, commenting on the absence of lawlessness that characterized the celebration of Independence Day, in contrast to the malicious mischief of other years, expressed the opinion that the change was largely due to prohibition. He believes that much of the lawlessness and destruction of property that has occurred on the other Fourth has had its inspiration in liquor. A single arrest was made for drunkenness over the holiday, whereas hitherto Independence Day has brought with it an aftermath of drunkenness cases running as high as 50.

BASTILLE DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The celebration of the fall of the Bastille, which has been an annual event in San Francisco for a number of years, was held on Monday with added enthusiasm, several thousand members of the French colony and many Americans gathering in the Municipal Auditorium for the occasion. Raphael Weill was chairman and Julien Nelson, Consul-General of France, honorary president of the day.

Formerly the 14th of July meant the celebration of the inauguration of

civil liberty in France, but today it is the celebration of national liberty in Europe," said Mr. Nelson.

"From today forward," said John McNaughtin, "the fourth and fourteenth of July will be days of perpetual world-wide celebration."

The Naval Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington was one of the guests of honor. A feature of the occasion was a ball held in the Municipal Auditorium in the evening, in which several thousand participated.

CHINESE REVIEW OF SHANTUNG DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"China pleads for justice and fair play on the Shantung issue on the basis of facts. She believes that every impartial, unbiased and liberal-minded observer will look upon the Shantung settlement as a mere travesty upon justice, because it is based neither upon the principles of equity nor upon rules of international law; it is rather the result of whims, caprices, and strong desire on the part of the Allies to please Japan."

So declares the Chinese Patriotic Committee of this city, in a statement reviewing the Shantung decision. The decision, it says, "is contrary to the spirit of international law. Kiaochow is, and always has been, Chinese territory. It was leased to Germany under duress in 1898. This lease was automatically abrogated by China's declaration of war upon Germany in 1917. China is, therefore, entitled to the restoration of Kiaochow."

SLOW BUYING SAID TO KEEP UP PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—One coal man in Boston explains the failure of coal prices to drop this summer as the result of the public's failure to buy. The recent open winter, they say, left considerable supplies of coal on hand in the average home, and consequently there has been a reduction in the demand for coal this spring and summer.

Because of the reduced demand, they say, production has been subnormal. When it was suggested that coal mine operators and wholesalers know pretty well the country's needs in the way of coal, and that they might mine enough to supply those needs, it was explained that facilities for storing the coal are not available. In Boston, it was said, barely 100,000 tons of coal can be stored, as against an estimated need for the New England territory of 100,000,000 tons.

DR. CARL MUCK NOT YET DEPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The hearing before the House Immigration Committee yesterday developed that many of those enemy aliens who in the war emergency aided and abetted the former Imperial German Government, and who were interned as dangerous to the safety of this country, are by no means anxious to return to the "fatherland," now that such a policy is under contemplation. Among those interned for alleged "unfriendly acts" was Dr. Carl Muck of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. John T. Creighton and John Hanna, special assistants of the Department of Justice, told the committee that the musician is one of those who does not want to go back.

RAILROADS' WORK IN CARRYING TROOPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The railroads of the United States hauled 4,276,940 troops on special and regular trains for an average of 660 miles each in the first six months this year, according to statistics made public by Director-General Hines. In addition, probably 2,000,000 officers and men made railway trips while on furlough and 1,000,000 more were transported from camps to their homes after discharge.

The military traffic in six months required 9,000,000 train miles and as much of the equipment had to be sent empty in one direction, this figure should be doubled to express the aggregate transportation demand by military forces.

"This extraordinary demand explains," the railroad administration's statement said, "why it has not been able to meet all of the requests for excursion trains and why in some cases the cars on regular passenger trains have been crowded."

MINERS OPPOSED TO DRY LAW CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The biennial convention of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, including most of the coal regions of Indiana, in session at Terre Haute, declared a resolution which recommended that Congress enact legislation permitting the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol. A rising vote was taken, and the resolution was defeated by a vote of almost 2 to 1.

DISTURBANCES IN KOREA DESCRIBED

Commission of Federated Council of Churches in Report on Conditions Says Japanese Are Duplicating German Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, has made public a lengthy report on conditions in Korea, alleging that atrocities have been committed by the Japanese there, in their efforts to put down the Korean independence movement, which rank with those charged against the Germans in Belgium.

The commission believes the documents it now makes public to be the action of its delegates at the Peace Conference in regard to the abolition of conscription.

"A series of happenings combined to precipitate a crisis in Korea. The first was the Peace Conference and the dissemination of the doctrine of self-determination of races. . . . The proceedings of the Peace Conference formed another link in the chain of events."

On Jan. 20 the former Emperor of Korea died just on the eve of the marriage of his son to a Japanese princess. It was officially reported that the former Emperor's death was due to apoplexy. But rumors got into circulation that his death was due either to suicide or poisoning. It was claimed that he had refused to sign a paper which stated that the Koreans were contented under Japanese rule and was made away with because he had refused to do so. It has been officially denied that any such paper was ever presented to the former ruler. The news of the former Emperor's death was suppressed for a time. . . . March 3 was set for the date of the former Emperor's funeral, and it had been arranged that the ceremonies inside the city should be Japanese and outside the city Korean.

The arrangements for the Japanese part of the ceremony were not made with the hearty concurrence of the Koreans.

Students are Warned
"The principals of schools were called before the Prefect at the City Hall, and told to warn their students not to be led away by the actions of the Korean students in Japan. During February the Korean students who were attending the various colleges in Japan had started a movement for the self-determination of Korea, and many had been imprisoned."

"On March 1, notices were posted on the streets of Seoul that public gatherings would be held at Pagoda Park, and printed proclamations of independence signed by 33 men were distributed. Shortly after noon a large number of the signers of this manifesto met at a Korean hotel and telephoned to the authorities that they had declared the independence of the country, announcing where they were. The authorities thereupon sent and arrested them."

"The people walked along in an orderly way, with hands held aloft, calling their national cry of 'Mansel,' which means 'ten thousand years.' . . . No single act of violence was done. At one point, however, a Japanese charged the crowd and inflicted some minor injuries. The police were arresting as many as they could, and all that evening and on the following day, Sunday, men were being arrested at their homes on suspicion of having been connected with the demonstration. Of the 33 signers 15 were members of the native cult, the Chuntokyo; 15 were Christians, and three were Buddhists. Of the Christians the majority were ministers of the various city churches, many of them college-trained men; one was a Y. M. C. A. secretary, another was connected with the Severance Hospital. Since that day arrests have been made daily, until at present there is scarcely a city church which has not its minister locked up."

"On Sunday, March 2, no demonstrations occurred in Seoul. The following day was the day of the former king's funeral. The schools had been allocated definite places along the line of march for the Japanese ceremonies. Not one of the higher schools, government, private or mission, was represented by any but the members of the faculties. The students cut the ceremony dead. The funeral was a military spectacle."

National Cry Raised

"On Wednesday, March 5, at the strike of 9 in the morning, commotion was heard on the main street in front of the railway station. Young men were swarming out of the stores and alleys and making toward the railway station, calling out their national cry. . . . This demonstration was composed almost entirely of students, and as it proceeded it was joined by high school girls. The police apparently had been taken by surprise, for the demonstrators had run about half a mile before they were opposed. Many wounds were inflicted. Hundreds of arrests were made, including a number of the schoolgirls. No violence was attempted by the students."

"The street railway employees struck for several days as a protest against the Korean shopkeepers put up their shutters. The literati prepared a petition, sending it to the office of the Governor-General by the hands of a Christian preacher and a non-Christian. At the office of the Governor they were told that such documents should be received at the police department. To the police they accordingly went, and were immediately arrested. Later another petition was prepared by men who had been ennobled by the Japanese after the annexation, one of these men being the man who in 1896 had petitioned the Korean ruler to conclude a treaty with Japan and open Korea to the West. This man being over 80 years of age and too weak to rise from his bed was not arrested, but all his male relatives were taken into custody and a crowd of soldiers posted about his house. The other was immediately arrested. Both are vicounts."

Crowds are Fired Upon
"Demonstrations of a similar nature occurred at the leading centers."

Driving out Korean Language
"Another grievance which strikes deeply to the heart of the Korean is the determination of the Japanese to drive out the use of the Korean language from the schools. The proclamation which provides that Japanese is to be the sole language of instruction comes into force in 1920. Then there seems to be an organized attempt to deprive the Koreans in the southern part of Korea of their land and to force them to emigrate to Manchuria. Japanese settlers replace the Korean."

"The whole system of government throughout the Japanese Empire reflects the German system in this—that the civil arm of the government is dominated by the military. Last September, the bureaucratic ministry of Count Terauchi fell, and was succeeded by that of Mr. Hara. The new ministry was acclaimed by the Japanese press as the first democratic government that Japan has had, and from its acts it would seem to deserve the title."

"At present the militarist element is vociferating in the daily press that it is impossible for Japan to ratify

throughout the country. The crowds were fired on and deaths occurred. At Pyengyang, a large center, foreign observers report that the crowds were attacked by the members of the fire brigade who were armed with their hooks which are used to pull the burning thatch off the houses. Five men died in a hospital from gunshot wounds, but the authorities are reported to have issued orders that the deaths must not be reported as due to that cause. In the north the authorities seem to have decided to penalize the Korean population, and churches have been wantonly destroyed. In many cases the police have questioned demonstrators and have arrested only those who admitted being Christians. An attempt was made to get 24 wealthy Koreans to sign a statement which said that the 33 signers were low-class people. They refused to do so, and pressure was brought to bear on them for several days before the attempt was given up. Wealthy men are compelled to submit to periodical police audits of their private finances. There is no halfway government in Korea."

Herbert L. Gutterman Tells How a Wall Against Bolshevism Has Been Built Up by American Relief Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—How a great wall to withstand the spread of bolshevism in Europe has been built up by the American Relief Administration through the steady stream of food which it has been directing into central European countries, was told here by Herbert L. Gutterman, on his return from the headquarters of the Allied Food Commission in Trieste. That city, he said, fortunately undamaged by war, contained warehouses capable of accommodating 100,000 tons of supplies, which were distributed among Tzecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, and the Jugo-Slav territories, including the Dalmatian coast.

"These countries," said Mr. Gutterman, "had been thrown into economic chaos and a mental reaction from prolonged strain and suffering which it is difficult for the clearest imagination even to appreciate without having witnessed their effects. Transportation was pretty much at a standstill. Raw products to start manufactures were unavailable. Farming implements were gone, and thousands of harrows were drawn by human shoulders. Apart from the material want which the war had left these people, they had become so mentally stunned by the surroundings that initiative seemed stagnant."

"Anxiety, lack of nourishment food and clothing for months and even years left their mark. In Rumania in the cold days of early March thousands in the cities were without shoes or even sandals as a substitute. The feet were usually wrapped in some kind of rags. Straw was popular as a warm covering."

"It was important, in face of the mental condition of many states in Central Europe and the dormancy of international commercial relations, to make these people help themselves. Therefore, from the outset the director-general insisted that so far as possible each country receive, handle, and distribute the food supplied. Each was made responsible for its rationing policy and fair distribution. In regard to the latter, a further policy was insisted upon whereby if supplies of food lay in the interior, untransportable for consumption to needy areas among its own people, it must be carried to the relief of neighboring nations. This increased the total supply and again stimulated commercial relations, one of the salvations of peace."

GOVERNMENT'S LOSS ON THE RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—During the first five months of 1919 the loss to the United States Government in operating class 1 railroads, comprising 97 per cent of the mileage under federal control, was \$268,100,552, or at a rate of approximately \$170,000 a day. In the month of May the loss was \$35,511,330. Statistics for June have not been announced.

In the first half of the year, ending June 30, the railroads of the country carried 4,276,940 troops on special and regular trains. In addition, to that number, about 2,000,000 officers and men were carried while on furloughs, and about 1,000,000 traveled to their homes after discharge from service. The aggregate military traffic, therefore, was nearly 7,500,000 passengers in addition to civilian passengers.

HOUSING BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Senate yesterday substituted for an adverse report a bill authorizing Boston to provide housing for its inhabitants, and passed it to be engrossed.

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TZECHS BETRAYED BY BOLSHEVIKI

American Red Cross Statement Describes Alleged Treachery of Lenine and Trotsky to Forces Which Aided Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The American Red Cross has issued a statement describing alleged treachery on the part of the Russian Bolsheviks against the Tzecho-Slovaks. When the Tzar fell, the statement says, 70,000 Tzecho-Slovaks were fighting in the Russian Army against the Austrians. When Lenine and Trotsky took control, these soldiers are said to have met at Kiev, proclaimed the independence of Tzecho-Slovakia, organized an army, and offered their services to France.

It is declared that Lenine and Trotsky promised them safe conduct via Archangel and Vladivostok, but that the Bolsheviks in Moscow blocked the passage of those bound for Archangel, so that they all had to go to Vladivostok, delays distributing them along the Trans-Siberian Railway.

This was the situation, it is said, when in April, 1918, several thousand Tzechs near Irkutsk were required by the Bolsheviks to disarm before they were allowed to proceed further. Under protest, but with definite promises from the Bolsheviks that they would not be interfered with, they agreed to partial disarmament, and a few thousand were allowed to pass, en route to Vladivostok.

"Almost immediately," says the statement, "the Bolsheviks showed their treachery by firing on a small contingent of Tzechs who were practically unarmed. These Tzechs, with a few hand grenades and their bare hands, attacked several times their number of armed Bolsheviks and, wrestling their guns away from them, captured a small station west of Irkutsk and took command of the situation. Telegrams were sent to their Tzecho echelons spread out along the line, giving warning, and skirmishes took place at many points between Irkutsk and Samara."

The scattered Tzech forces, it is said, were reunited eventually, and maintained a front in European Russia, until relieved by the Kolchak forces. In response to request from General Stefanek, Minister of War of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, the American Red Cross has been helping to send several thousand wounded Tzechs from Siberia to their homes. These will be carried either across the United States or in American vessels, via the Panama Canal.

TRADE BARRIERS ARE LET DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Trade and communication between the United States and Germany have been authorized by the war trade board section of the Department of State under a general enemy trade license with certain specified exceptions as to imports and exports. The attitude of the United States Government toward bolshevism is emphasized by the exclusion of Hungary and that portion of Russia under control of the Bolsheviks from the benefits of the license.

The general license does not authorize the importation into the United States from Germany or elsewhere of dyes, dyestuffs, potash, drugs or chemicals which have been produced or manufactured in Germany.

VERBAL ATTACKS AT SINN FEIN MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Hisling of the name of President Wilson and violent verbal attacks on the League of Nations covenant and Great Britain continue at Sinn Fein meetings in this city. Peter Golden, secretary of the Irish Progressive League, at a meeting of that organization, predicted further bloodshed before Ireland was free, but hoped most of it

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would be British blood. Meanwhile the American people could "kick out of existence, so that it will have never a hope of resurrection, the whole reactionary pro-British, hypocritical Democratic Party."

Plas for release of conscientious objectors, praise for the Russian Soviets and protests on behalf of the revolutionary elements in India and other British subversives are not uncommon at meetings called by Irish freedom advocates.

REFERENDUM ASKED ON INTEREST BILL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Signatures numbering between 16,000 and 17,000, asking for a referendum on the bill providing that interest may not be paid more often than once in six months on deposits in the savings departments of trust companies, were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday by Simon Swig of Boston. This apparently insures the placing of the question on the ballot at the next state election.

The bill was passed early in the present session, and soon after its passage a petition for its repeal was presented to the Legislature. This latter petition was the subject of extended hearings, and finally a bill was reported which would permit the payment of interest monthly, provided the interest is earned and collected during the interest period for which it is paid.

This latter bill has been in process of passing the Legislature, and on Tuesday the Senate refused to adopt an emergency preamble making it effective upon passage. Mr. Swig issued a statement yesterday charging that E. L. McKnight, president of the Senate, has intentionally blocked the passage of the bill, hoping to delay its passage until after yesterday, the last day for filing a petition for repeal of the original bill.

MILLERS UNITE TO PROTECT OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Under the Webb Act of Congress, which permits flour industries in the United States to form combinations for foreign trade, the Millers Export Association has just been formed in Chicago. It is claimed that at present foreign buyers in this country are organized, and the flour millers, not being organized, are forced to make extremely low prices to the foreign markets, at the expense of the domestic market. The object of this association is declared to be to dictate prices to foreign buyers, and members of the association hope, they say, that the domestic consumer, as well as the miller, will benefit from the reductions now enjoyed by unions.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS PLAN NEW ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Now that the work for the vote is over, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association plans to turn its attention to civic and political activities, and the committee on program of work has submitted an elaborate report, which includes the proposition that the organization shall change its name to that of the Boston League of Women Voters.

The committee proposes to cooperate with the National League of Women Voters and to extend the organization by legislative districts as at present for the purpose of educational work to raise the standard of citizenship and political work to promote good government. A committee to revise the constitution of the organization to meet with its changed political status is recommended.

MEXICO'S OFFER TO MEDIATE DECLINED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Mexico has offered to mediate in the Costa Rica difficulty caused by the revolutionary movement from the Nicaragua border against the government of President Tinoco, but both Costa Rica and Nicaragua have declined the mediation. It is understood that President Tinoco has expressed himself in favor of the friendly intervention of Salvador.

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ARBITRARY RATE POWER IS UPHELD

New York Court of Appeals, in Opinion, Asserts Commission's Right to Grant Advances in Face of Charter Inhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—City officials, opposed to high street railway fares, were surprised by the recent State Court of Appeals decision that fares can be increased by the Public Service Commission, regardless of municipal franchise agreements limiting rates. In a previous case, the court had held that the commission did not possess such power. The commission and the New York City administration had been standing on this decision for months in their opposition to repeated attempts to raise rates for higher fares. The new decision seems to open the way for many requests from traffic companies that Lewis Nixon, regulatory public service commissioner, acting in accordance with it, allow increased fares to cover increased wages and operating costs.

The International Railways Company of Buffalo, New York, brought suit against the Public Service Commission of the second district demanding action by the commission on the company's application for a fare increase. All the judges of the Court of Appeals concur in the decision, some of the points of which are:

"The Legislature surely did not mean to withdraw from the commission the power to reduce rates. If that is so, it has not withdrawn the power to increase."

"City and railway joined in the declaration that the rate fixed by them should be subject, in case of need, to reexamination and readjustment by the State's agents; that need has now arisen."

"Upholding the commission's jurisdiction to deal with it does not override the conditions of the franchise, but heads and enforces them."

"There are time when the police power modifies a contract, in spite of the intention of those who have contracted."

"The covenant which limits rates is a condition of the contract, but only an equal measure with the power of amendment."

"So far as the power of the commission is concerned, the results are the same as if no condition had been imposed at all."

This decision permits practically what the Carson-Martin Bill in the last Legislature aimed at. That bill failed after charges that the traction interests had sought to interest one state senator in it improperly, had been investigated by a legislative committee. The charges, however, were not substantiated.

Carmen Refuse to Wait

Determination to Strike in Boston Persisted in Despite Intervention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A meeting held last night at the call of Francis J. W. Ford, acting Mayor of Boston, failed to effect a modification in the determination of the union carmen of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to walk out this morning because of the failure of the national War Labor Board to meet their demand for an immediate decision in their case. The case has been before the board about three weeks, and the joint chairmen of the board, William H. Taft and Basil Manly, are in Quebec and California, respectively.

The public trustees of the road announced yesterday that if the strike took place they would make no attempt to operate cars, but would merely ask the police to protect the property. They said they had talked with Mr. Taft at Murray Bay, Canada, and that the former President had said that as he and Mr. Manly had settled a former dispute in three months, without complaint about the time required, he had thought they would be allowed five weeks in the present case. He said that he and Mr. Manly had planned to meet in Chicago, Illinois, on Aug. 1 and render a decision in the case on Aug. 2, but that in case of a crisis he would come to Boston and render a decision alone. Mr. Manly could not be reached.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, late last night, received a telegram from Mr. Taft, declaring that he agreed fully with the message of Charlton Ogburn, examiner of the War Labor Board, to the men, telling them that their position is wholly unwarranted and in violation of their obligation under the submission to the board. Mr. Taft said, however, that he had advised Mr. Ogburn to go to Boston to take further evidence and hear further arguments, to be forwarded to the joint chairmen at Chicago on Aug. 2. It is always a condition of an award by the board, however, that the men return to work.

Appeal by State Official

Charles G. Wood of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, yesterday addressed a letter to the president, business agent and other committee members of the carmen's union in reference to the threatened strike which is in part as follows:

"As parties to an arbitration, your membership was fully protected in that the award, whenever made, was retroactive. In other words, if an increase in wage was awarded, such increase would date from the time negotiations were formally entered into."

"Now, out of a clear sky, you vote to strike unless the national War Labor Board renders a decision within 48 hours. This is a clear attempt to coerce a governmental body, representing you, representing the employer, representing the public."

"You are a large organization, and

There are in this State over 1000 trade agreements in various lines of industry, most of them held by smaller organizations or locals than your own. When you strike you violate your agreement and at the same time establish a precedent or an example for smaller unions to adopt. Suppose all the unions over the State who are parties to these trade agreements should suddenly on some pretext go on strike, violate their agreements, what would be the result? 'Industrial chaos,' you reply. Quite correct.

"Therefore, as the man largely responsible for your creation and at all times an advocate for fairness and justice, I ask you to abide by your contract, await the award of the War Labor Board and convince the public which you serve that you are Americans, believers in the American form of government and qualified to hold cards in a labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The officers of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the president of the union in which they say:

"It is needless for us to say that this strike will greatly inconvenience the community, and particularly the great mass of people who rely on the Elevated to get to and from their daily work. We do not feel that the community should be subjected to this great inconvenience when there is every reason to believe that within a comparatively short time there will be a decision—and certainly the public should not be thus inconvenienced until the War Labor Board had an opportunity to reply to the various telegraphic inquiries and requests which have been addressed to it."

"Therefore, on behalf of the public, we appeal to you to request the members of your organization to postpone the strike until at least some definite word has been received from the War Labor Board."

Control Act Condemned

Acting Mayor Ford yesterday characterized the act of the Legislature providing for making up any deficit of the Elevated by a tax apportioned among the cities and towns served by the lines as "outrageous and pernicious." It is understood that the tax rate of Boston may have to be increased by \$1.70, making it \$23 on \$1000, to meet the deficit. Mr. Ford favors a receivership for the company. "If the road had been put into bankruptcy when all this trouble began," he said, "it would be on its feet today. The reason it was not put into absolute bankruptcy was simply and solely an attempt to take care of the stockholders and of the banks interested in the Elevated. The result is that the public must pay. The original act was put through without any realization on the part of the public of what the act meant. I do not know of any way in which we can avoid the \$1.70 tax increase."

Electric Railway Needs

Lines in United States Said to Require New Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 new capital is needed each year by the electric street railways of the United States, but in the last four years, owing to abnormal conditions, the companies have been able to raise only a small portion of the amount needed, said W. G. Bradlee, president of the Stone & Webster Management Association, at the hearing yesterday before the Federal Electrical Railway Commission.

He estimated further that the railways needed \$300,000,000 a year for refunding outstanding securities, and therefore a total of approximately \$1,000,000,000 is required for their financial operations. However, Mr. Bradlee and H. L. Stuart, an investment banker of Chicago, Illinois, testified that the public will not buy street railway securities now because earnings have fallen off to such an extent that the securities are not attractive to investors.

Edward N. Hurley, in a letter to the commission, said the companies must be given the power to raise fares to meet the increased cost of labor and materials. Guy E. Tripp of Philadelphia predicted that a number of so-called strong electric lines will be in bankruptcy before the commission finishes its hearings.

After the companies have presented their case, economists and the mayors of 40 large cities will give testimony from the viewpoint of municipalities. The hearings will not be finished before the middle of August.

Shore Line System Tied Up

NORWICH, Connecticut—The tie-up of the Shore Line Electric Railway system from Webster, Massachusetts, to New Haven, Connecticut, was complete yesterday. Not a car had been moved during the forenoon. The power house men are at work, as current is being provided for lighting and manufacturing. Local manufacturers provided motor trucks and vehicles yesterday for their employees and public service vehicles served the rest. Reports from every point on the line indicated that operation had ceased.

In a statement yesterday President Perkins of the company said the wage demands of the men meant \$250,000 increased expense aside from the increased general operating costs, and that the company's income had not met the operating expense.

Walkout Threatened

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Street railway service in Providence and neighboring towns will be interrupted on Saturday unless steps are taken to avert a strike of more than 3400 carmen, it was stated at union headquarters here yesterday.

The carmen are dissatisfied with the inactivity of the War Labor Board with regard to their demand for 75 cents an hour.

MINIMUM WAGE WORK IN ENGLAND

Methods of Attaining Ends Told by Miss Bondfield, Who Recognizes Value of Collective Bargaining to Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four methods are practiced in England for attaining the minimum wage, according to Miss Margaret Bondfield, delegate from the British Labor Party to the American Federation of Labor convention. Nothing more effective has been found, however, she said, than collective bargaining where trades are well organized. The need of the minimum wage system is generally recognized in England, she said.

"There are four distinct methods of reaching this end," said Miss Bondfield, discussing the minimum wage. "The well-organized groups, such as the steel trades, miners, and railwaymen, fix their minimum by voluntary collective bargaining. The semi-organized trades, such as the clothing trades, adopt the method of the trade board. This trade board minimum is not satisfactory, for it merely secures the bare cost of living, but it forms the foundation on which trade unions can work, and a great endeavor is to prevent this minimum becoming the standard wage."

"Woman Workers Benefit" "The most helpless section of workers, the women workers, have benefited enormously by this trade board work, and we are very glad to see that this method of fixing wages is being tried here. I think, however, that the figures quoted to me indicate that sufficient regard is not paid to the cost of living in fixing this minimum wage. The cost of living is vitally important. The maintenance of standards of efficiency depends on security of essential food, clothing, warmth, and shelter for the workers."

"Employers are apt to say that they cannot pay a living wage because the industry will not bear it. They never see that argument about rent, gas, electric lights, or fixed charges established when they tender for a contract. They know it would be futile to go to a big corporation and say, 'We want to tender for a contract, therefore please cut our rent down so we won't be outbid by some district where rents are cheaper.'"

"The whole tendency in England is to impress upon employers the importance of arranging for adequate wages allowance before they make their contract. That is one aspect of what we mean by this much-discussed question of workshop control and control of industry by workers. It means that workers will have a much larger say in the future what share goes to the employer and what price the community has to pay for service, because in the last analysis workers are the larger part of the community."

Raising Wages Not Enough "We find that merely raising wages is not enough. Under the old methods to increase wages meant for the large masses of workers merely to take out of one pocket what is put into the other, without any real increase in purchasing power. Owing to our experience in trading gained in our enormous cooperative movement, we now have knowledge how to regulate prices. We have knowledge of the wastage and inefficiency connected with the individualist method of production, and still more valuable knowledge of the gain in the coming of the cooperative method of production. We have adopted this theory—an industry that cannot afford to live except upon parasitic labor is not of any value at all to the community and had better go under. By parasitic we mean labor which has to be partially supported out of the earnings of sundry trades. A girl who works for \$11 a week in a millinery establishment is not earning enough to be an economically independent unit. Somebody has to make up the difference, usually her father, who may be a bricklayer."

"To be economically independent, she must not only be able to buy food and clothes, but to pay rent, and provide for holidays and other things, and she ought to be able in addition to buy books and have some fun."

The Whitley councils, she said, are not much liked by British labor. They have had, however, the effect of improving organization in the wool trade and in the civil service, and to that extent have helped the labor movement. The councils consist of meetings of employers and employees, called but not supervised by the government, through the Ministry of Labor. The fourth method of fixing minimum wage rates is the old method of individual bargaining, which, Miss Bondfield said, has shown itself useless.

STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Negotiations on the Mayor's initiative to settle the strike of the Youngstown Electrical Workers opened on Tuesday. The electricians were offered approximately a 20 per cent wage increase, but indicated that their union would not accept unless the girl operators also reached an agreement and that the power house employees would quit tomorrow unless a settlement was reached.

I. W. W. PUTS OUT A CHALLENGE ON CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The harvest workers are going to be allowed to organize or the crops will rot where

they are," declares the Rebel Worker, I. W. W. organ, in its current issue. The paper points out the large need for labor to harvest the season's crops, and says that few men are heading for the fields this year. When the season opened, it is said that the I. W. W. sent its delegates into the field again, and they were arrested "by tens and twenties," so that today harvest workers might be found in almost every jail in the middle west. The paper concludes: "The I. W. W. is not afraid of jails. We are going to replace every man that is put in jail with 50 job delegates."

RAILWAYMEN TO BE EXPELLED

Official of Brotherhood Says That Action Will Be Taken Against Winnipeg Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—All the members of the International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in the Winnipeg district who participated in the recent general strike which the brotherhood considers to have been illegal, will be expelled from the union, James Murdoch, vice-president of the organization, said today. This policy will be maintained, he declared, even if it means the elimination of every lodge in the Winnipeg district. Definite action was taken in this connection on Monday night, at a meeting of the Canadian Pacific Lodge No. 223, when 51 members were expelled. Some of these men had been members of the brotherhood for 25 years. They can, in six months, make application for readmission and if permission is given by the Grand Lodge, they can again become members of the organization.

Trials are now being conducted in the case of more than 100 members of the brotherhood employed by the Canadian National Railway, who participated in the strike. It is expected that similar action will be taken by Lodge No. 691, of Winnipeg, and Lodge No. 872, at Transcona, composed of Canadian National Railwaymen. If either lodge declines or fails to do its duty in expelling the men, it may be necessary to revoke its charter, Mr. Murdoch said.

French Railway Union Opposes Plan

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Southern France Railroad Union has passed a resolution opposing the proposed general strike on Monday, July 21, as "injurious to professional aims and inspired solely by political objects."

Berlin Strike at an End

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The strike of employees of the tramways ended today after having lasted a fortnight. Following a vote by the strikers on Monday night, in which 10,643 ballots to 6,645 were cast in favor of a continuation of the strike, four mass meetings were held, and it was resolved to resume work forthwith. The original vote did not constitute a two-thirds majority. Work will begin immediately in all the transport services, including the tramways and elevated railway.

Agitation has been started in many provinces for the calling of a general strike of agricultural laborers just prior to the coming harvest.

Railway Engineers on Strike

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Engineers on the Northeastern Railway system went on strike today, seriously hampering operations.

FIVE-DAY WEEK WINS

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts—After a contest of five weeks, it is generally conceded that the five-day week will be adopted in the local shoe industry. Manufacturers have been signing up steadily for several days, and yesterday it was decided by the others to continue the struggle no longer. The manufacturers state that they expect that the officials of the Manufacturers Association and the Shoe Workers Protective Union may shortly evolve and agree upon some workable and satisfactory method of doing business without strikes or lockouts.

Be Progressive; Be Cautious

With the war restraint on private credit removed, and American business men buying and selling during a period of unparalleled expansion, there is a possibility of inflation, and its consequent losses.

It is a time, therefore, for cautiousness as well as progressiveness—a time for safeguarding your credit accounts with the absolute protection of American Credit Insurance.

The American's Unlimited Policy not only insures against excessive, unexpected credit losses; it serves to prevent losses. In the uncertain days ahead, it will prove a bulwark of safety and stability to many a manufacturer and wholesaler. And the wonder is that this protection and service can be secured on such a definite and scientific basis, and at such a low cost.

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WAR'S WASTE OF WORLD'S CAPITAL

Lord R. Cecil Traces Industrial Crisis to the Immense Loss in Accumulated Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Robert Cecil presided recently at the annual meeting of the Labor Copartnership Association at which Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., was the principal speaker.

Lord Robert said they were in the presence of an economic situation, not only in the United Kingdom, but over the whole of Europe, the seriousness of which could not be exaggerated. They were suffering from the wholesale destruction of capital during the war. They had blown into the air millions and millions and millions of pounds worth of material, with the inevitable result of an immense loss of accumulated wealth.

Flywheel of Industry

It appeared to him that what had happened was the loss of the flywheel of industry. With neither capital nor credit modern industry could not be carried on. That was what had happened on an immense scale throughout Europe. The countries which had suffered by the war could not get their raw material and their machinery to work because they had nothing with which to pay for it, and their credit had been destroyed and seriously shaken by the war. The whole of the organization of industry was for the time being out of gear, and it could only be restarted by the strenuous and united efforts of every one concerned.

The cessation of the fighting, to which everybody looked with such hope, Lord Robert continued, had at present made no alleviation of the economic conditions. Prices were still very high. He was told in France recently that it was more difficult to live now than it was at any time during the war.

In addition there was hanging over them the expectation of peace. They were all waiting for something to happen. Many of them were hoping, some genuinely, some pretentiously, that by some mysterious operation they were going to find a remedy for all their troubles by the payment of a huge indemnity by their enemies. He did not want to be misunderstood. If it were possible to obtain the full cost of the war from Germany, he considered there would be no objection to doing so on any score of justice, but he would be dishonest if he did not say that in his judgment there was no chance whatever that such large sums, as would free them from the necessity of the duty of united exertion, would be recoverable from Germany.

There were difficult times ahead. An entirely new situation had to be faced. He was very clear it could not be faced with the old organization of industry. If he was inclined to risk a prophecy he would say that there was nothing more certain than that in the next few years there would be a revolutionary change in industry. The present organization of industry was purely autocratic. The worker at present had no share in determining the conduct and management of industry. Some people thought that self-determination could be given by nationalization of industry, but he was sure that nationalization would not give any real share in the control of industry to the workers. It would mean state management, which meant management by officials, which meant management by that vastly unpopular woman Dora. Copartnership did give the worker a direct share in profits and management. Industrial troubles were not only a question of wages, or hours of labor, or even of conditions of labor. They were due to the aspiration of every Anglo-Saxon to control his own destiny. The cooperative system would give to the worker a direct voice in the conduct of industry, and they might certainly claim that the world was moving in their direction.

Significance of Profit Sharing Mr. J. R. Clynes declared that it would be an advantage to the whole country if all applied themselves to a better study of the difficulties, and to devising the fairest and surest way of overcoming them. Most of the industrial trouble of the country, he said, could be traced to differences about profit-sharing. While profit-sharing, like compulsory arbitration, could not be accepted by the trade unions as a remedy for all their difficulties, compulsory arbitration was frequently accepted by the trade unions as the best method for settling difficulties which had arisen when contending parties had failed to come to terms, although fundamentally the trade unions had found themselves opposed to it.

There appeared to be now universally an improved understanding on the part of the employers, and they were more disposed to take into account the human element in industry. "I see no reason," Mr. Clynes declared, "why trade unionism should any longer assume an attitude either of hostility or suspicion toward copartnership or profit-sharing. There is no sense in refusing to take something which in itself would give benefit for the moment because it does not complete the whole sum total of social and industrial change that many of us would like to see."

INVESTIGATORS OF REDS ARE ENJOINED

American Socialist Society Obtains Temporary Order Restraining Legislative Committee From Using Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A temporary writ of prohibition granted to the American Socialist Society, under which the recently raided Rand School of Social Science operates, by Justice John V. McAvoy of the New York Supreme Court, restrains the joint legislative Committee on Seditious Activities in the State of New York, of which Senator Clayton R. Lusk is chairman, from using in its hearing today at the City Hall any of the books, papers and documents taken from the school in that raid.

A hearing before Justice McAvoy is scheduled for this morning, at which the persons against whom the writ is directed may show cause why it should not be made permanent. The writ was directed against Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Attorney-General Newton, Senator Lusk, Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the committee, and others. Its purpose, as Samuel Untermyer said before Justice McAvoy, was to prevent further "widespread and vicious propaganda" through "garbled and distorted" reports of the school's activities alleged to have been based on papers taken in the raid.

The application for this writ was the first aggressive court action instituted by the American Socialist Society. It is said that it is soon to be followed, probably, by a demand for punitive action in reference to the use already made by the Lusk committee of the papers taken from the Rand school under the search warrant, counsel for the school claiming that such documents should have been held by the magistrate issuing the warrant until proceedings were held to determine whether or not they should be returned to the person from whom they were taken.

A representative of the Lusk committee said that at today's session a number of Labor leaders will be called to testify concerning the activities of alleged Bolshevik propagandists and agitators in the ranks of organized labor. It is asserted that there are some 200,000 Bolsheviks in the State and that they are all in sympathy with the I. W. W.

Samuel Untermyer, of counsel for the Rand school, has written to Attorney-General Newton protesting against his alleged giving out of interviews on the case, calling his attention to Justice McAvoy's request that neither side should issue statements.

BILLBOARD INQUIRY PROPOSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Senate yesterday passed a bill to be engrossed the resolve providing for a special commission to investigate the question of regulating billboard and other advertising.



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SPLIT IN SPAIN'S POLITICAL CAMP

Count de Romanones Replies
Satirically to Contentions of
Datists That Conservatives
Were Good Friends of Allies

A previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on July 16.

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Eduardo Dato, moving a little toward the Right, had attacked—no other word for it—the Count de Romanones, borne, a little uneasily perhaps, toward the Left, upon his alleged pretensions that the Romanist Liberals stood better for foreign policy with the victorious Allies than any other political section of Spain. He ridiculed the suggestions, declaring that Spanish policy was and had been for many years past continuous and necessarily so, and consequently did not depend upon any one man for its development or application, which, Mr. Dato said, was a fortunate thing for Spain. So the Conservatives were at least as good at the international game as any others, and were the best possible friends of France and England.

Quickly came the Count de Romanones to his reply. Its main feature was a light play of sarcasm at the pro-Ally sentiments and enthusiasms which had become so popular with all parties since the victory of the entente.

Foreign and Home Policy

"I have always believed," says the Count, "that everywhere, but particularly in Spain, foreign policy and home policy are not heterogeneous elements acting in an independent manner toward each other, but that a strict correlation exists between them. In Spain more than anywhere else they are intertwined with each other and form one and the same thing. Now Spanish public opinion is divided into two parties. The line of demarcation is clearly traced. On one side there are those who place liberty above everything, and seek in it a solution for all the difficulties of the time. On the other side there are those who, not believing at all in liberty, or, being afraid of it, put all their confidence in authority, expecting everything from its correct application. Such are the two schools, the two political sections, the Liberal and the reactionary. The Liberals have an open mind toward all the advanced procedures that come from democratic states. The reactionaries, living in the past, see with fear how progress is marching on, and receive with open arms all the representations of hierarchy, subordination, and autocracy. It is for such reasons that from the beginning of the struggle which for four years brought such ruin to the world, the Spanish Liberals placed themselves ideologically on the side of the Allies, who defended the cause of liberty and democracy, while the reactionaries sympathized with the Central Empires, representing as they did to their eyes medieval feudalism, which seeks to maintain itself by force symbolized by militarism."

"It is clear that militarism once conquered by the glorious and Titanic effort of France, that of liberal England, and of free America, nobody, or at least very few people, dare declare their sympathy for the conquered, but without declaring it, they are always influenced by the methods of procedure adopted by what was the government of the Central Empires, and any precaution that is taken against the movement which comes impetuously from the free peoples, appears insufficient to them. They wish to set up a dam to stop it. We others, Liberals, believe that all dams are useless in this matter, and we consider it preferable to enlarge the bed of the river so that the new waters may flow there in a normal way. Such is the single explanation of the events that have come uppermost in Spanish policy in the course of recent weeks. One party, supported by a sufficiently large section of the people, is alarmed at the consequences of the German defeat, fears the arrival of bolshevism in Spain, and sees everywhere the frightful spectacle of revolution. In order to contend against it, this section of public opinion wishes to depend above all on force, and is determined to set up the dam rather than open the sluice."

Policy of the Maurists

"That is the policy of the government of Mr. Maun, around which are grouped the sections of the Spanish Right. In face of this coalition there is accomplished inevitably the union of the sections of the Left, a union precipitated by the supreme necessity of defending the liberty necessary to the general elections. I believe myself to have rendered a great service to the monarchy in not separating myself from a movement which represents the unanimous convictions of all those in Spain who love Liberal ideals. Officially all Spanish political parties are pro-Ally, this being a miracle duly accomplished by the victory the Allies achieved. We are happy, we Liberals, in having been of that way of thinking before the great success was achieved. The Spanish reactionaries have never had for a banner anything except that of colorless neutrality, but they cannot, luckily, change the course of history. By their own free will or by force they will follow the foreign policy which has been marked out for them by the Liberal Party."

MODERN SEA TRAVEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Right Honorable Lord Weir of Eastwood has promised to open the shipping, engineering, and machinery exhibition at Olympia on Sept. 25. This exhibition was to have been held in the autumn of 1914, but in common

with other important events had to be postponed on account of the war. It will afford the general public an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the luxury, comfort and ease of present-day sea travel. The interval which has since elapsed has, moreover, afforded British engineers an opportunity of introducing vast improvements in connection with marine and general engineering, with the result that Olympia will be full of overflowing with machinery and appliances of intense interest to all concerned with the shipping, shipbuilding, and engineering industry, and the exclusion of everything of enemy origin will enable the British public to see how absolutely independent Britain can be of anything produced in enemy countries, at any rate as regards this particular industry.

ALLIES' CONFERENCE UPON COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The fifth session of the Interparliamentary Conference on Commerce was opened by King Albert and was attended by representatives of several of the nations to whom the war has given their independence, such as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Poland. The French delegation was in charge of Mr. Chaumet, deputy for the Gironde, former Minister for the navy, and present political editor of L'Avenir. Sir John Randles and Capt. Hamilton Benn formed part of the British parliamentary delegation.

Mr. Lemonon (France) proposed that the allied governments should organize as rapidly as possible the establishment of a railway line from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, the line running through allied territory only. To further the scheme the speaker recommended the improvement of the communications between the Atlantic and Lyons, between the Belgian ports and Italy, between Belgrade and Rumanian territory. Tariffs common to all countries through which the line would run should be provided for by the governments concerned. The resolution was supported by Belgian and Serbian delegates and carried unanimously.

A Serbian delegate proposed that the Rhine and the Danube should be internationalized under a single administration, and that mixed commissions should be appointed under the League of Nations as administrative bodies. Mr. Chaumet observed that the internationalization of the Rhine would do away with rights for which France had paid a heavy price in human lives. The Serbian resolution was not voted on, but was deferred. Mr. Hennebicq put forward a resolution providing for the free disposal of the Scheldt, both regarding the hydraulic régime and the military guarantees necessary to Antwerp; the same to apply to the Ghent and Terneuzen canals, thus removing all obstacles to the free development of Belgium toward the intermediary waters of Zealand and the sea.

Sir John Randles seconded the motion, declaring that the free navigation of waterways should be Belgium's inalienable right. Belgium also was justified, he said, in asking for the guarantees of security which the resolution embodied. The motion was carried unanimously. The Greek delegate, Mr. Michalacopulo, proposed that a permanent commercial international institute for the purpose of making a study of the development of world commerce should be established. The proposal was unanimously adopted and Mr. Chaumet proposed that the institute should have its headquarters in Brussels.

RAILWAY POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Auckland Geddes at the Board of Trade recently explained the position in regard to the negotiations which have been proceeding between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the government in regard to wages and improved working conditions.

Sir Auckland stated that early in April, following negotiations between the government and the two railwaymen's unions, there was an arrangement arrived at, the substance of which was that the present wages were to be stabilized till Dec. 31, 1919, and any reduction of the war wage under the agreement then in force which had been arrived at in November, 1918, was to be waived. A notice was then issued, showing that as regards standardization of rates of pay and the removal of anomalies they could only be dealt with in connection with a general revision of permanent wages, and therefore it was proposed that the negotiations should continue in order to fix new standard rates to insure that all men throughout the country should receive the same payment for the same work under the same conditions.

A general undertaking was given that at the end of the year the whole situation would be reviewed. That was agreed to both by the government and the representatives of the men's unions, and it was recognized that the present was not a proper time for the standardization of wages, and that any arrangement now made in regard to the rate of pay should be open to further revision at the time of renewal.

A great deal of spade work, Sir Auckland said, had been performed in the intervening weeks, and he was glad to be able to say that on the whole substantial improvements in the conditions under which the railwaymen would work in the future had been effected. The negotiations had proceeded with good will on both sides, and such questions as Sunday work, emergency work, a guaranteed week, a guaranteed day, special arrangements about night duty, and about rest periods had been dealt with,

SUFFRAGE PROBLEM AS SEEN IN FRANCE

French Woman's Suffrage Societies Said to Display Considerable Activity at Times but to Lack Driving Force

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—All the signs point to the fact that the question of women's suffrage is about to produce one of the keenest and most interesting social and political contests witnessed in France for some time. Let it be understood in the first place that as the French woman in many of her characteristics—and the average French woman, as one might say, or the woman of most classes—differs from the women of most other advanced countries, so is the women's suffrage question in France different from that question as it has been known elsewhere.

Here are presented some main considerations in the issue now raised and soon likely to become acute. For long back it has been a noble cause, at one time, when the first American woman who appeared in the Parliament of the United States at Washington, Miss Rankin, and voted in tears, as the cables reported, against the war, the best newspapers of France took careful note of the incident, and assured Miss Rankin that they fully sympathized with her and appreciated her sentiments, but at the same time these newspapers, Le Temps among them, used the incident as a conclusive argument against women's suffrage, a question which had then hardly been more than mentioned in France and which had not become a parliamentary subject. It was urged that the American woman was probably as shrewd, level-headed, and judicious as any in the world, and yet here at a crisis in world affairs the best she could do was to cry and be ruled by the softest sentiment! So it was urged that women were not made of the same stuff as men and men would be, and that their place was the hearth and home while the men did the rough work of the world.

French Woman's Indifference

It seemed that for the most part the French women accepted this view of things. In France, so it is urged, femininity is most highly developed in the women, they display little eagerness for participation in politics, and of all women it is true in their case that their place is in the salon and the home. Again one of the mainstays of France is the country woman and wife, who labors splendidly for her home and exercises thrift in a more remarkable manner than the woman of any other class or nation. Her savings have been of good use to France in latter days—though she still has a personal hold on much of them. When it is suggested that this woman is essentially of the kind that should have the vote, the answer is given that she does not want it, and that is probably true. French sentiment in general is also probably rather more against feminine suffrage than in Anglo-Saxon countries.

On the other hand there are certainly feminine suffrage societies in France, as everywhere else, and they display at times a considerable activity. But they have not the driving force that they have elsewhere. During the war there was naturally some change in this state of things, as the women went to the workshops, and political questions became of more personal interest to them. Agitations for the vote acquired a little more strength, but not so much as might be imagined. It never really became a first-class parliamentary question, and one only heard of it at the opening of Parliament when such men as Mr. Siegfried extolled the part that the women of France had taken in the war and declared that they had earned the full rights of citizenship, and the vote. Deputies and senators were disposed to applaud, and there the matter ended. It was largely looked upon as an academic question. Latterly it has become associated with some others, as for example the alcohol problem, for it is urged that if women had the vote they would press for strong reforms in this matter.

A Conditional Vote

That is the state of things in regard to female suffrage in France at the time that the subject becomes one of first-class parliamentary importance, with the apparent certainty of a strong difference of opinion once again between the Senate and the Chamber. The subject comes up through the wide attention that the Chamber is giving to the entire affairs of parliamentary reform. The universal suffrage commission, of which Alexandre Varenne is chairman, expressed itself in favor of voting by women, but only in the municipal and departmental and not in the parliamentary elections; another proposal put forward at the same time, and strongly supported, is that only women whose fathers, sons, or brothers had fallen in the war should be granted the vote. At first there was a proposition to include this female suffrage question in the general scheme of parliamentary reform, but after a very little discussion it was "disjoined" and made a separate issue, so that neither it nor the other points of reform that are being pursued should be prejudiced by association. At the same time the Senate, under a certain pressure, and seeing what was coming, itself appointed a special commission to study this question, and this commission duly expressed itself against even the very idea of women's votes, the main arguments being that women had a greater and better part to play in the home than

by mixing themselves up in political matters, that in the country districts the women did not want the vote, that there were more urgent questions to be considered by Parliament, and that, anyhow, there was no hurry. But now, as has already been related in this paper, the first great women's political victory has been gained in France by the Chamber.

NOTES ON VARIOUS IRISH INDUSTRIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—It is being realized that the Irish linen industry is not only faced with a shortage of raw material but also with increasing competition. It is reported that Germany has formed an association of linen manufacturers and that large financial support has been given to it. A library and a museum and an experimental model farm are to be included in its activities. Germany produced some 20,000 tons of flax during the war, but her fibers grown in the country have not so far been very satisfactory. In Canada, Flax Spinners, Limited, of Ontario, began work in February, and was expected to have a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds of finished yarn per annum.

A scheme of information depots for Irish goods has been put forward through the pages of the Irish Industrial Journal. The writer says that such depots are required in all big centers where the souls of the Irish are offered by the industrial development associations are showing. He computes that the outlay of importers to sell their goods is in the neighborhood of £5,000,000 per annum, this being 20 per cent on the total value of imported goods. The outlay of sellers, or in other words the Industrial Development Association, is about £1000 per annum. So to make up the financial shortage, wholesale houses, agents, and shopkeepers must be encouraged to give Irish goods a fair chance. The proposed depots would act as information bureaus and sample rooms. The depots offered by them would be such that the largest firms would benefit and the smallest could afford to use them. The depots would be made attractive by exhibiting Irish goods in an expert manner. A register of inquiries would be kept, and peculiarities of local demand noted, and the manufacturers duly informed. At each sample stall would be kept a list of shopkeepers stocking the articles, and thus shopkeepers would be encouraged to stock Irish goods.

Experts predict that this season's Irish wool crop will be the best for many years.

The Royal Dublin Society agricultural show now solely an exhibition, the sale shows taking place in March and September. For the first time there were classes for British Frisian cattle. Over £1000 was recently paid for a cow of this species in England.

UNION OF CHURCHES IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A dispatch from Prague announces that the two Protestant churches of Bohemia, the Reformed Church and the Lutheran Church, have united under the name of "Evangelical Community of the Brothers" which will be, in future, the Protestant state church of Bohemia, recognized as such by the government of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. The newly founded church has adopted as its religious basis the Bohemian Confession of Faith in 1575 and the Confession of Faith of the Brothers of Bohemia of 1662. A synod has been created to fulfill the functions previously carried out by the Protestant Consistory of Vienna.

Meanwhile a further Prague dispatch announces that the Roman Catholic clergy of Bohemia are demanding reforms which would necessitate the separation of the Roman Catholic Church of Bohemia from the Church of Rome. These changes, which have been approved by 1245 Roman Catholic priests in Bohemia, include the following:

- (1) Roman Catholic bishops to be elected by the members of the Roman Catholic churches in each diocese.
- (2) Abolition of the use of the Latin language in church services and substitution of the Czech language.
- (3) Abolition for all Roman Catholic priests, including bishops, of obligatory celibacy.
- (4) Annulment of the compulsion on priests to be clean-shaven.
- (5) Annulment of the obligation for priests to wear priestly robes; this to be optional.

The origin of this movement, the dispatch states, is to be found in the resentment felt by the Roman Catholic clergy of Bohemia against the influence which the Church of Rome has always exercised on behalf of Austria and of the House of Hapsburg. The Roman Catholic priests in Bohemia have been the most ardent supporters of the Tzecho-Slovakian movement for independence.

VICTORIA'S LAND SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Replying to critics, Mr. Clarke, the Victorian Minister for Lands, declared that Victoria's terms for settling soldiers on the land were the most generous in the world. The Minister pointed out that a soldier was asked to pay only 1 per cent a year on the capital value of his farm, when the repayments commenced, and stock was a vanishing asset. The period of 36 years in which repayments had to be made for the land was as long as any state could give. The conditions provided that no repayments were expected in the first year in the case of established farms, and in the first three years for other farms, except for advances upon stock and improvements.

TEXT OF ESTHONIA'S CHARTER OF LIBERTY

Following Declaration of Independence Was Adopted Unanimously in Constituent Assembly by All Estonian Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Estonian delegate in London has furnished The Christian Science Monitor with the full text of the declaration of Estonian independence, already referred to briefly by cable, and accepted unanimously in the constituent assembly by all Estonian parties, with the exception of the Germans, who were not present, and the one Russian deputy. The document reads as follows:

"The Estonian Nation considers it to be its right and duty at this turning point of the world's history as of their own national history, to declare to all civilized nations the following:

"The Estonians from ancient times have inhabited the shores of the Baltic. Seven hundred years ago their independence was snatched from them by superior German forces, but the Nation has always clung to the hope of one day regaining its liberty. The world war has brought to the fore the right of self-determination and has brought within the bounds of possibility the fulfillment of our great desire."

Place in League Demanded

"The Estonian Nation, which has been engaged in a sanguinary war with the Russian Soviet State for the last six months, in defense of its independence, demands a place in the League of Nations as a sovereign state."

"She has broken forever the bonds which for two centuries have bound her to Russia. The wrongs perpetrated under the Russian rule have embittered the souls of the Estonian people. The Russian Tsars, while fulfilling all the demands of the German Baltic nobility, did nothing to settle the agrarian problem in Estonia, refused local government, did not allow Estonians to take part in elections, filled all posts with Russian officials, and carried out a system of Russification, by local government boards, courts, and schools."

"No material improvement was effected by the revolution. The authorities left no stone unturned to prevent the fulfillment of the desire of the Estonian people for freedom in the schools and local government organization."

"The Council of Russian Sailors and Soldiers dissolved the Estonian National Council and local government, and forbade the calling up of an army for the defense of the country. Estonia was sacrificed to Germany under the Brest-Litovsk Treaty."

"The power of Germany was smashed by the heavy blows of the Allies. The Russian Soviet armies attacked Estonia, bringing in their train more suffering and misery. In consideration of this the Estonian Nation is under no obligation to respect the union with Russia."

"The Estonian people do not desire to harbor resentment against the Russian Nation, but to live as friendly neighbors and in harmonious relationship, if they will leave them in peace. Desire for power outside their own boundaries is foreign to the Estonian people and will remain so."

Right to Order Their Own

"The Estonian people desire to possess in their own country the national right of ordering their own lives freely and independently. The tragic past of the Estonian people has proved that it is capable of self-government and is fitted for the administration of an independent state."

"Wretched conditions of existence have not broken the spirit of the Estonian people. They have always known how to make the best use of their possibilities for the advancement of culture. Education is general. Every field has its individual enterprise in political matters. The Estonians have organized government and local government administration. They have shown the greatest self-confidence and mature judgment, while stipulating that there shall be no actual transmission of territory."

"In the war forced on Estonia by the action of the German army of occupation, the people have had to face, empty handed and with unorganized forces, the better organized and

equipped army of the Soviets, which simultaneously with the departure of the Germans, crossed the Estonian frontiers."

"This long struggle has been going on without interruption for the last six months, with the preponderating forces of the enemy. During that time, fighting without respite, the Estonian people have succeeded in ridding the country of the enemy, defending their frontiers, building up an efficient army, setting in order the affairs of the State, forming a constituent assembly of representatives elected by the people, and establishing a government which is universally recognized. The Estonian people have, without loss of time, laid the foundations of an independent state."

"Empowered by the Estonian Constituent Assembly, which was chosen by the people in an election based on wide democratic principles, the government, in the name of the Estonian Nation, sends forth the sacred message to all the peoples of the earth that the above mentioned facts express the determination and will of the Estonian Nation, that Estonia shall be free from all subordination to Russia within her ethnographical boundaries."

"On Feb. 24, 1918, the bonds between Russia and the Estonian Republic were broken. Estonia is now an independent and democratic Republic. Estonia is fighting for her existence against Bolshevistic and tyrannical Russia, and will defend herself even to her last drop of blood."

BELGIAN DUTCH ISSUE BEFORE THE POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The explanation which the Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Dr. van Karnebeek, made in both chambers on the Dutch-Belgian question, certainly gives great satisfaction throughout Holland. Although there practically was no doubt as to the rights of Holland and the integrity of its standpoint, still the rumors coming from Belgium were often far from reassuring. The thought that Holland might, perhaps, be forced to cede part of its territory was felt to be an intolerable injustice.

The Paris Conference, however, has reached the following decision: "The great powers, recognizing the necessity of a revision of the treaties of 1839, enjoin a committee consisting of representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Holland, to consider the measures resulting from the revision and to make propositions which shall not embrace transmission of territorial sovereignty, nor establishment of international servitudes."

"The committee shall invite Belgium and Holland to send in 'des formules communes' in reference to the navigable waterways, in conformity with the general principles adopted by the Peace Conference."

Dr. van Karnebeek further gave expression to the willingness of the Dutch Government to live in peace and friendship with Belgium. The attitude of the press, on the whole, too, is very moderate, while expressing satisfaction over the decision of the Paris Conference. That Holland and Belgium together should come to an understanding regarding the waterways, has been the earnest desire of the Dutch Government all along, and the ministers of the great powers have now invited a conference with such an understanding in view, while stipulating that there shall be no actual transmission of territory."

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PROMOTING IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish Nationalist Veterans Association has been established at a meeting held in Dublin. Brigadier-General Hammond, C.B., was in the chair, and speakers included Mrs. T. M. Kettle, Sir T. Miles, Captain Esmond, and Sir Gratian Bell. A constitution was adopted, one of its principal clauses being: "To express and promote the claim of Ireland to national self-government."

Under the heading of "How Can Germany Have Aspired to World Conquest?" the Irish Sinn Féin paper The Leader tries to show that it is clearly proved that Germany was fighting a war of self-defense, and that history will show England as "the villain of the piece." The Sinn Féin press breathes hatred of England in every article.

DEMOBILIZATION COST IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—At the beginning of this year Australia estimated the cost of demobilizing the Commonwealth troops then abroad at £37,500,000. The rapid return of her troops, however, will mean a marked saving on this amount.

On Jan. 1, 1919, there were 180,000 soldiers awaiting repatriation and it was expected that it would take 15 months at the rate of 15,000 a month to complete embarkation. It is now probable that long before the end of the year Australia's army will have reached its homeland. The cost of each soldier, including pay, separation allowance, and maintenance is 12s. 4d. a day. On arriving in Australia he receives a special allowance of 4s. a day during his leave, which in some cases extends to 60 days, but the cost of maintenance, 5s. a day, disappears. On the expiration of his leave, the soldier returns to private life, but is entitled to his deferred pay, which averages about £60 a man. Each unit lands in Australia fully equipped, each soldier having his complete clothing, arms, and accoutrements. The men of the Australian imperial force are proud also of the fact that every battalion which took away a flag is bringing it home again.

DRINK AND NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a largely attended meeting of the Temperance Committee of the National Free Church Council, Dr. A. T. Guttery presiding, the question of drink as a barrier to increased national efficiency was keenly discussed. It was decided to obtain full details of the results of inquiries instituted by the leading business men of other countries, and in the meantime to protest strenuously against the further removal of drink restrictions. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for a national campaign. This will probably include a conference between Labor and eminent business men, and an inquiry into the effects of alcohol on trade production. This scheme will be presented to the June meeting of the executive of the national council. Arrangements are also being made for a deputation to the government to urge the correct teaching of temperance and hygiene in teachers' training colleges and in the public elementary, secondary, and continuation schools of Great Britain.

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POSITION OF SPAIN'S REPUBLICAN PARTY

Despite Speeches and Attempts to Develop Directory, Party Is Said to Have Little Means and to Make No Progress

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The situation of the Republicans of Spain in regard to the existing acute political crisis and the recent elections is one of general dejection and despair. The party, viewing this turmoil in the peninsula from the outside and with knowledge and sympathy, will commonly appreciate the pathos of the old reactionary elements of the Right—and the extreme Right too—making their present amazing stand against the threatening forces of democracy. If it be futile, or if it be against the common weal, there is, nevertheless, something a little splendid in this ill-considered and stubborn defiance. It is only rendered all the more pathetic by the fact that the various sections of the Left are in a bad state of organization and those from whom most action must come in any great upheaval are numerically weak.

Lack of Political Education

Although organization is rapidly proceeding now in Spain, labor is still an undeveloped political force, socialism is gaining though still weak, and somehow the Republican Party, despite the energies, the speeches, and the various attempts at further development—as in the matter of the establishment of a Republican Directory—does not force ahead. That, no doubt, is partly due to the lack of political education among the Spanish masses, and to the want of sincerity when the time comes for them to declare themselves, and this latter again might be fairly attributed to the circumstance that the Republicans are without any extensive means. But those impartial students who see the pathos of the attitude of the Right are at the same time inevitably led to the conclusion that as surely as there are any Pyrenees and a popular form of government beyond them, so will there sometime, perhaps not very distant, be a republic in Spain. By the signs, the time for it has indeed already come.

Yet Spanish republicanism is now so very thin that its official leader is making, as it seems, something of a compromise with less advanced parties. In order to be able to preserve a full measure of activity and remain completely in the picture. That at all events is the view which kindly critics most often take of the Republican situation. In the matter of ideals, beliefs, and declarations Alejandro Lerroux is absolute, unwavering, unrelenting. He says always and in all circumstances that republicanism, pure and simple, is the only possible remedy for the ills of Spain. There are, no doubt, many thousands who believe the same, but one of the weaknesses of the Republican Party is its lack of strong men. Practically all the Republicans who are political forces of any account, and they are very few, are Catalonians, and, however much of a Republican he may be, the Catalonian puts the question of autonomy first, and in such circumstances the matter of how Spain, in general, shall ultimately be governed, becomes a question of secondary importance to him.

Not an Ideal Leader

Really, only Mr. Lerroux is Republican first and above all things. He is an enthusiast, he is acutely intelligent and well-informed, and he is strong enough in his way, but somehow he hardly impresses one as the ideal leader of a militant Republican party. Those who have not been in his presence, and let their imagination form a man from the sense of his speeches, an impression of circumstances, and a certain suggestion made by a name which has a titerish flavor, think of him as a terrible fellow to look at. The reality is wholly different. Alejandro Lerroux can and does say strong things when wound up; he is implacable in his opposition to the monarchical system; but if looks and manners went for anything some would say that Don Alfonso would have little to fear from a thousand Lerrouxs. His features are full and round, even swarthy, when they would be imagined lean, the chin has a tendency to the double, the nose is a trifle pugy, the under lip thick and hanging, and the upper one curved by the most commonplace mustache. The eyes are commonly half closed. In general the features wear an expression of complacent benignity with a certain reserve to the effect that he is thinking somewhat more than he says or intends to say. Such personal details are added to imply the type of man in the matter of mere appearance who leads the thin and uncertain Republican army at this grand crisis in the affairs of Spain, and to correct a wholly different impression which foreign peoples who hear continually of this dauntless Lerroux almost certainly have received.

Lerroux, like many others, but more than most of them, finds it continually necessary in these days to explain himself, particularly as, with all his republicanism, he deems it expedient to hang on to non-Republican sections of the Left. In this hour of crisis and fateful decisions he has just been to the Ateneo to make another explanation to a big meeting, there, and one of the most important of all. He wished to show the attitude of Spanish republicanism toward the two extremes, monarchism and syndicalism. It was an interesting discourse, and it contained so many good points that the censor left large gaps of white paper in the reports in the morning and evening newspapers. It is not practicable here to repro-

duce all the outspoken things he said. Opening placidly, he philosophized that to be Republican only was, without doubt, an indication of being true and responsible to oneself, but it had little to do, after all, with the question of simple patriotism. It was the same with what was called monarchism. But to say that one was a Spaniard was quite another thing.

Decadence of Existing Régime

Then in broad strokes he sketched the symptoms which in his opinion made most ostensible the sterility and decadence of the existing régime. He went back—as for some reason all orators in Spain seem to consider it necessary to do—to the origins of the war. He recalled his attitude of open friendliness toward the Allies, and the reasons why all the governmental elements rejected all probability of direct or indirect participation in the conflict. Those reasons were that Spain was not in a fit state of preparation to intervene, that her army was too small and her industrial equipment insufficient for it; that the Spanish were in a state of people who were without the full power of sovereignty. As had been seen, the régime from 1898, when it had appeared that the critical spirit of the nation was rising up again with some intensity, had completely failed in organizing and stimulating the vital forces of the country. If the monarchy was short of men sufficiently wise to foresee a conflict that all the European chancelleries had forecasted with much precision for a long time in advance, what was it doing with itself all that time, lost as it was for the renaissance of Spain?

It was evident that the monarchy, though it could not be accused of want of will to work for the public good, had not known how to accomplish it. This want of skill, noticeable in the annals of the régime, was made more serious and grievous when they were warned of the contagious evils of their country. He alluded to the appalling illiteracy of the people, quoting again from the statistics that tell each a sad tale of the Spanish want of education and the consequence of the continual change of education ministers with nothing whatever done—and very little attempted now—despite all the fine programs and determinations that were announced upon each change. At a time when the whole world was proceeding toward a democratic solution, Spain was demonstrating in her anachronistic policy an absolute incomprehension of the universal liberalism. Very tardily and to a very limited extent the Conservative Party had tried to adapt some old laws of a social character to modern requirements, but for long past all that had been insufficient.

There had passed through the government in successive ministerial changes the Count de Romanones, Maura, Dato, and Garcia Prieto, but from the point of view that was being considered, they had left behind them no traces of the footsteps. There was a policy which had tried to cut down the economic profits from the war, and it was a just and opportune endeavor, but everybody would remember the sad end to which it came. Tentative ideas of that nature could not prosper while the existing régime of Spain endured. Even supposing that in the Chamber, the deputies, through political discipline, voted for them, they would be annihilated in the Senate by the veto of privileged representation.

The "Most Determined Republican"

Now, Lerroux went on, the governments that for a long time turned their backs on all the just appeals that we made for social reforms, set themselves to the study of the possibilities of moderate solutions. The fact remained that in Spain the great authorities never lent themselves to giving any sort of just satisfaction to social necessities, except when they acquired a threatening and turbulent character. For his part he was and would remain all through his life the firmest and most determined Republican, not only because he believed that the monarchy was an insufficient instrument of progress, but that, even if it sacrificed its ideals, it would not be of advantage to the Nation in any way. And then, talking mainly to his own people as he was, Lerroux did not hesitate to express his "fear" that he would be soon called to direct the government of the country.

From this standpoint he set out to consider the forthcoming reelection. He said that there was a class of Spanish society, not ostensibly Republican, which accepted the necessity of a change in the régime of the country, and would assist in it if they were assured that the birth of the new order would not be of the tragic kind. Although agreeing with this desire to avoid all unnecessary bloodshed, it was not to be forgotten that the change of the political institutions of the country could not be accomplished with the same facility with which a change was made in the decorations of a theater. Apart from that, the form of revolutions depended on their causes. France brought about a revolution for intellectual and moral reasons, and it resulted in a harmonious work in which the outrages committed were more than compensated for by the virtues and heroisms which flourished. Then he considered the Russian revolution which was one of the same kind and the possible characteristics of the Spanish revolution when it came, which he seemed to think might not be very terrible.

Opposed to Syndicalism

Then very notably Lerroux dealt with the question of syndicalism for which he had no praise. He liked neither its ideals nor its proceedings, but urged that for its errors and outrages the governmental authorities were largely to blame, through having been unable to make such a movement flow through harmonious channels. He thought that the Republican government, which he hoped to see established soon, would be able to count on those syndical organizations and could see in them at any rate a representation of the country which was

at least more authentic and powerful than Parliament itself. The treatment of social difficulties required now more than ever a policy of assimilation and flexibility. So it was necessary that the intellectual classes which might inspire and guide the intelligence of the people should hasten forward with their real work of construction and propaganda, winning to the cause of liberty and progress enormous masses of people who knew nothing of such ideas now, not from lack of patriotism, but through ignorance. For his part he would promise to collaborate in such a work, leading the masses of the workers to cordiality and harmony.

ITALIAN LEADER'S VIEWS ON PEACE

Mr. Bissolati Thinks He Sees Threat of Further Convulsions if Terms Are Not Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Mr. Bissolati's first public utterances since the famous occasion when he was howled down in the Scala Theater in Milan last January have been received with a considerable amount of interest. If the telegrams to Senator della Torre, and the monosyllabic with which he recorded his vote in the government's favor at Montecitorio be excepted, these have come in the shape of a letter to the Italia del Popolo and a subsequent interview published in the Giornale del Popolo.

In the course of his conversation with Giuseppe del Falco, the director of the Giornale del Popolo, Mr. Bissolati said that his intention in writing the letter to the Italia del Popolo had been to declare that even if the peace which was being drawn up in Paris was very different from the peace which the Italian soldiers and those who had fallen in the war had the right to expect, there must be no expression of regret for the fact that they had, in a virile manner, accepted the war. He assented to Mr. del Falco's assertion that in the letter to the Italia del Popolo the former minister had stated that the war established the premises by means of which their ideals might be realized, but, Mr. del Falco added, every effort had been made in Paris to render those premises null and void.

"Threat" in Peace Terms

Mr. Bissolati intimated that he saw the threat of further convulsions in the peace terms to be imposed on Germany, unless these were modified, and that the future of the Society of Nations might be menaced. Nevertheless, he said, they must not give way to discouragement but must trust that the increasing political and moral forces acquired by the multitude by means of the war would make themselves felt. He had, he said, hoped that Italy would constitute herself the interpreter of these forces. If she had made the cause of the "Wilson principles" her own instead of remaining solid with those who were abandoning them, Italy, he considered, would not only have gained from an idealistic point of view, but would have protected herself from a new hegemony which was threatening to isolate and oppress her.

In answer to the remark that his words referred to more than the territorial questions which were causing the Italians so much anxiety at the moment, Mr. Bissolati signified that such was the case, and that he saw Italy in danger of failing to attain the safety and freedom at which she aimed when she entered the war, and of finding herself in a position not so very different from that she had endured in the days of the Triple Alliance.

Wide Political Vision

He said that while he and his friends were accused of being willing to make renunciation and of being visionary, in reality they wished to do away with the danger of having to renounce international independence for the sake of a little more or less territory, while the fact was that only a wide political vision and courage to fight for their ideals would have given Italians the strength to be "themselves" and to evolve their own line of action in the discussion of the peace. They might, he said, have been an effective opposition, conscious that they were representing the feelings of the multitude. That which befell all oppositions with a clear sense of their task and the determination to carry it out would have befallen them, Mr. Bissolati affirmed, and while they might not have received favors, their rights would have more easily obtained recognition.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS AT CAMP KEARNY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—Welcomed by cheers and smiles, and with hearts gladdened by sight of waving white and red flags of old Bohemia, more than 1000 Tzecho-Slovaks, soldiers from Siberia, marched ashore from the Steamer Nanking, and after a formal reception proceeded to Camp Kearny, from whence, after recuperation, they will return to their homes in Europe. It was in connection with the uprising against the Bolsheviks that these men rendered their greatest service to the Allies, according to a member of the reception committee, for they kept Germany from gaining absolute control of Russia with its vast resources. As a result of this warfare their numbers have been cut down to approximately 60,000 men. The men now at Camp Kearny were a part of this army, at present guests of the United States Government. It is planned to allow them to stay about 60 days, when they will cross the continent and embark for their former homes.

INCOME TAX LAW PASSED IN JAMAICA

Governor on Visit to England—Industrial Development—Labor Unions Legalized—Cost of Living Still High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G., has gone on furlough to England. He is accompanied by Lady Probyn. While in England Sir Leslie, it is understood, will take up with the Colonial Office a number of important matters. One of these is the proposed appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the affairs of Jamaica and in particular to give a lead to the policy of reconstruction and development of industrial resources. It is surmised that on any such royal commission appointed, Sir Sidney Olivier will find a seat. Not only is he a former Governor of the island, but his intense and extensive acquaintance with West Indian affairs generally make him one of the foremost living authorities on these islands. In Jamaica, where he served as Colonial Secretary and then after the earthquake of 1907 as Governor, his term was marked by a creative and constructive policy, which gave the island a new system of taxation based on the £10 unit of the value of property, and a system of agricultural loan banks which has done a great deal to deliver the smaller cultivators from the grasp of money lenders.

Income Tax Established

Sir Leslie Probyn, who came here in the second part of last year has made his mark by having an income tax accepted by the Legislature. This starts with incomes of £101 per annum, being then 2½d. (5 cents) in the pound (£5), it becomes 6 cents at £400, and rises to 2s. (50 cents) after the income reaches £10,000. It is very light compared with the income tax levied in Britain, but it is generally regarded as a tentative measure by which the government will gather experience on which to shape a permanent income tax.

Sir Leslie has shown special interest in developing agriculture and in planning local industries. A special officer is being brought over from Barbados to develop cane seedlings. A considerable sum of money has been set aside for pushing sisal plantings. The Governor is having an investigation made regarding the application of electrical power, not only to drive the railway but to provide for the running of any local factories that can be got going. He will be specially taking up with the Colonial Office the matter of up-to-date transport.

Central Sugar Factories

Regarding central sugar factories, the factory in St. Catherine, under private ownership, is actually in course of erection. The government central factory planned for the eastern Parish of St. Thomas has been delayed by certain difficulties which, however, fair to be overcome. One difficulty has been the fact that much of the land in this area, so especially suitable for the cultivation of the sugar cane, has already been laid out in coconut plantations, and owners are not willing to switch to sugar. Another difficulty is the disinclination to pledge land for as long a period as 20 years. A third scheme for a central factory is reported from Trelawny, a parish which in the old slave days was preeminently the sugar parish of the island. A number of properties in this parish are coalescing to form a factory which would handle about 2000 tons. Naturally a great impulse has been given to the sugar industry and to industrial enterprises generally, by the fact that the imperial government is giving a preference for empire-grown sugar.

Closely connected with industrial development is the matter of Labor, the extent of the local supply, the conditions of payment, housing, and feeding. A committee appointed by the Governor is now at work inquiring how best a Labor bureau can be formed, and what should be its scope. Such an organization would help by locating the parts of the island where laborers are wanted, and helping to bring men to the spot from other districts where Labor is congested. It is possible also that the Labor bureau might be given the duty of arbitrating disputes and of supervising the conditions under which laborers are housed and fed.

Cost of Living High

The question of feeding the laborer is recognized to be also of great importance, especially at present, when the prices of the absolutely necessary foodstuffs, and of absolutely necessary clothing, still remain so high. Condensed milk is still selling at a shilling a tin, while the local price of cow's milk runs up to eightpence a quart. Eggs are at twopenny each (4 cents), meat is at sevenpence halfpenny a pound, flour at fourpence three farthings, cornmeal at threepence, rice at fivepence, and kerosene oil at sixpence per quart. Generally speaking, in the towns of the island, especially in the large town of Kingston, the prices of locally grown crops have reacted in sympathy with the above high prices of imported foodstuffs. A single coconut is sold at threepence or fourpence (6 cents or 8 cents), and yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, and bananas bear a similarly high price.

In connection with Labor two important measures were passed during the recent session of the Legislative Council. By one of these it is made legal to form Labor unions in this island, which was not the case heretofore. By the other, the Employers'

Liability Law is for the first time brought to this island. The compensation which it provides does not apply to domestic servants, and it applies to workmen in a factory only where the machinery is operated by steam, gas, electricity, or oil.

RAILWAY RULES SAID TO BENEFIT PACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Wholesale grocers, in the southern states as elsewhere, claim one of the most vital factors in enabling the large meat packing concerns to extend their growing control of United States food supplies other than meat is the flexibility of the Railroad Administration's rules governing transportation of the packers' goods.

The subject of proposed modification of these rules is to be considered at a hearing before C. R. Marshall, attorney-examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be held here on Sept. 18, according to an announcement by George P. Thompson, president of the New Orleans Wholesale Grocers Association. Mr. Thompson declares the packers fill refrigerator cars half full of meats and the remaining space with soap, canned vegetables, cheese, rice, and condensed milk. This gives them the privilege of moving these latter commodities as "perishables," which are moved by the railroads as fast freight. The wholesalers declare that the savings in time of transportation thus made by the packers is an unfair discrimination against the grocers.

COAL PRODUCTION NOT UP TO NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With an increased demand for bituminous coal along the Atlantic coast, there has been a corresponding increase in price, but labor shortage and inadequate transportation facilities have militated against record outputs, according to Coal Age, which announces production for the week ending July 5, as 7,469,000 net tons. Production for the calendar year to date totals 220,361,000, or nearly 74,500,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

Reports from Pittsburgh indicate that production in that vicinity will be insufficient to meet industrial needs. Domestic sizes in anthracite also are reported to be scarce, the output for the week ending July 5 having amounted to 1,408,000 net tons, and the production to date totaling 40,204,000 net tons or 10,500,000 less than in the corresponding period last year.

BOY FARMERS STILL IN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boys' farm camps, which, during the summers of 1918 and 1917, dotted the Connecticut Valley and numerous other sections of the State, and which, according to the farmers, rendered convincing service at a time when otherwise many sizable crops would have gone unplanted and many others unharvested, are still in demand though the war has ended and the cry of labor shortage not quite so apparent. There are but three boys' farm camps in Massachusetts this summer. It was learned this week at the State House, but this is simply because state appropriations are lacking. Farmers have sent in requests for the camps in a number of locations, and scores of boys have filed applications at the State House.

AIR RESERVE CORPS DISCHARGES ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Army aviation circles are disturbed over orders just received from the War Department providing for the discharge, before Sept. 1, of every reserve corps officer in the Pacific coast air service. This order will include practically every pilot and observer trained during the last two years, and will reduce the service to a pre-war status. There are, at Rockwell Field, 150 reserve officers and 10 regular army officers. If the order is enforced, all but the latter will be affected.

Among the nationally famous officers who come within the order are Lieut.-Col. William Shaw, organizer of

the famous Lafayette Escadrille; Maj. Kenneth Marr, Capt. Clyde Balsey, and Lieut. George Puryear, first American aviator captured by Germany.

Resolutions have been adopted by Rockwell Field fliers protesting against the wholesale discharge of fliers and observers, coupled with a request that the army air service be kept on a basis commensurate with the dignity and power of the country. These resolutions will be presented through the proper military channels, in order to obviate any question arising over insubordination.

The service should not be confounded with navy aviation, which is particularly active at present, and in some quarters this fact is given as a reason for the reduction in the army work, as it would almost seem to be a duplication of effort.

NEW SUFFRAGE HOPE RISES IN ALABAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—Although opponents of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment in the Alabama Legislature forced the issue by arranging for a premature vote, suffrage leaders declare President Wilson's intervention has turned the tables by placing the opposition in an extremely difficult position politically. While it had been asserted by anti-suffragists that the measure was certain to meet defeat in the Senate, even if ratified by the House, suffrage opponents claim now that sufficient senators will reconsider in acquiescence to the President's appeal to assure ratification.

In a caucus of senators called to devise methods of defeating the amendment, it is claimed 19 of the 35 members participated.

Preceding consideration of the amendment as a special continuing paramount order set for Thursday at noon, the Legislature will hold a joint session Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to hear representatives of suffrage and anti-suffrage organizations.

PARTIES PLANNING TO LINE UP WOMAN VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Despite the fact that the State Assembly has not been convened to act on the federal amendment for woman suffrage, both the Republicans and the Democrats have taken steps to line up the women of the State for the coming elections. Both parties have appointed committees of women in the cities and towns to organize the new voters.

Nothing definite has been settled regarding the calling of a special session of the Assembly in order to ratify the federal amendment since Governor R. Livingston Beekman refused to do so. Repeated steps are still being taken to force the Governor to call the session, however.

CHEMISTS AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Prior to the announcement that prohibition had been defeated on a referendum, New Zealand chemists announced their determination, in case prohibition became established, not to supply orders from medical practitioners calling for intoxicating liquor. A resolution to this effect was adopted at the recent pharmaceutical conference in this city. The chemists felt that it would be distinctly detrimental if the handling of spirits were forced upon them, and would subject them to great annoyance. Some speakers even thought that it might bring the chemist into disrepute as a sly dog seller.

TEACHERS MINIMUM \$1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The finance committee of the Chicago Board of Education has fixed the minimum wage for teachers at \$1000 and has granted increases in salaries amounting to \$1,100,000.

ULTRA-RADICALISM BEING ELIMINATED

Police Activity Under New California Syndicalism Law Is Resulting in Disappearance of Agitation in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Police activity in raiding the headquarters of the I. W. W. and other radical groups and arresting those responsible for the establishments, under the new California syndicalism law, together with similar action on the part of officers of the federal government, have had the result of practically eliminating ultra-radical activity in the San Francisco Bay region," said Capt. John J. O'Meara, head of the police neutrality squad, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Three of the radicals are being held for trial in the Superior Court in San Francisco, under the new syndicalism law, and several are similarly held in Oakland. In Stockton, where state headquarters were established by the I. W. W. when they were driven out of San Francisco and Oakland, the federal officials recently arrested 17 members and officials of the organization. Paul Melinkoff, supposed to be one of the chief leaders of destructive radicalism in the United States, who is now held for deportation pending a hearing in Washington, is put on \$10,000 bail. The bail was put up by a bonding company. A part of this man's activities was conducting schools of radicalism in Seattle, Washington, and in San Francisco.

"When Melinkoff was first arrested he said that he wanted to leave the country, but the fact is that that is the last thing he wants to do. He is fighting deportation at every step." This statement recalled the fact that when Mrs. John Reed, the radical lecturer and writer, was here a few weeks ago, she said in an address that if the government did not cease its deportation activities, a tide of emigration of radicals would set in that would be a serious matter for the country, the idea being that the radicals are getting tired of the alleged injustices practiced in the United States and that it would not take much to cause them to leave the country in large numbers.

Captain O'Meara, however, scoffed at the idea that the radicals want to leave the United States. "I have never seen one of them who would not take every means possible to remain in this country," he said.

"When a mass of booklets, magazines, and other reading matter, some of it of an extremely inflammable nature, was seized recently at their headquarters here, their attorney claimed that it was simply a general library containing books of various kinds, including a copy of the Bible. When this Bible was examined, however, it was found to contain various kinds of I. W. W. stickers, signs, and insignia pasted on the leaves.

"These insignia," said Captain O'Meara, "all have special meanings. This one with a black cat, bearing the words, 'Beware—we never forget—sabotage,' for example, when pasted in or near an industrial plant, is a sign that sabotage on a large scale, such as some form of wholesale destruction, is to be perpetrated against the plant. Another one containing the drawing of a man's hand with pointing finger, with the words, 'You join the I. W. W.,' is a warning to workers that they must do as they are thus told or take the consequences." One other sticker found in the Bible says, "Sabotage means to push back, pull out, or break off the fangs of capitalism."

MILLIONS ON IMPROVEMENTS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—At the fall election a proposition to expend \$57,000,000 for public improvements will be submitted to the voters of this city.

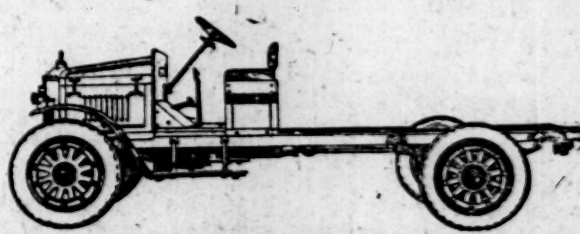
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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

FIFTEENTH DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 16, 1919. The Master—Go on when you are ready, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please—

The Master—One moment, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to respond to an inquiry which was put to us yesterday in regard to certain documents said to be in the hands of the trustees. On July 15 we received a notice from counsel for the defendant directors asking us to produce at this trial all original proofs of By-Laws for any of the Church Manuals of The Mother Church, and the memorandum of February, 1916, referred to in the trustees' records of Sept. 30. Now, I stated yesterday in regard to the Church Manuals that there had been correspondence between the parties on the subject, and that they had been delivered.

May I offer, first, a letter of Aug. 8, 1918, Mr. Jarvis to the Board of Directors, as follows:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts.
"Aug. 8, 1918.
"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"107 Falmouth Street,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to say the board understands that The Christian Science Publishing Society is in possession of letters from Mary Baker Eddy to her publisher, regarding changes in the Manual of The Mother Church.

"The directors would be glad to have you send these letters over for permanent preservation as a part of the records of The Mother Church. If you wish to retain copies of these letters, the directors will be glad to have you do so.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors.

"CEL-L"
"Letter, Aug. 8, 1918, Charles E. Jarvis, corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors, to the Board of Trustees, is marked Exhibit 405.]

"Mr. Whipple—The business manager was requested to report, and on Oct. 22 of last year the business manager wrote to the Christian Science Board of Directors as follows:

"Oct. 22, 1918.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Dear Friends:

"The Board of Trustees asks us to transmit to you the accompanying correspondence between our Leader and her publisher relating to changes in the Manual of The Mother Church. This is the correspondence requested in your letter of Aug. 8.

"With best wishes,
"Yours sincerely,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"by

"Inc. Business Manager."
[Copy of letter, dated Oct. 22, 1918, from business manager of Publishing Society to Board of Directors, is marked Exhibit 406.]

Mr. Whipple—On Oct. 22 Mr. Jarvis, as corresponding secretary, replied as follows:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to thank you for transmitting to The Mother Church, through the business manager, the correspondence passing between Mrs. Eddy and her publisher which related to changes in the Manual of The Mother Church. The directors will be glad to include these communications in the files of Mrs. Eddy's letters which are now being permanently preserved.

"With all good wishes,
"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors.

"CEL-L"
"Letter of Oct. 22, 1918, Charles E. Jarvis, corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors, is marked Exhibit 407.]

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Mr. Whipple—I stated yesterday that we had delivered all this original correspondence in our hands, and this correspondence is offered for the purpose of showing that we have done so. Like very much to have them, so that a list may be taken of them. But at all events, we have long ago complied with your recent request.

The Master—If you did not keep a list you are unable to identify what was delivered in pursuance of that request.

Mr. Whipple—Except by possible memory of Mr. Watts, the business manager. You will observe—

The Master—Are the directors able to identify what we received?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor, we can identify what we received. I want to direct Your Honor's attention to the fact that that correspondence does not mention the proof sheets.

Mr. Whipple—What do you mean, published in the Sentinel?

Mr. Bates—Whether published in the Sentinel or not.

Mr. Whipple—All right. (Conferring with associates.) I hand you a proof sheet of an article, "No Executive Members, Section (blank), Article V; no monopoly, Section (blank)." On the front—

The Master—Have you a list of those?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor.

The Master—Wouldn't it be better to make a list before you offer them, to save time in going over them here?

Mr. Whipple—Well, we should want to have the list put into the record, because we do not wish to hand these over without some record of what we hand over.

The Master—If you had a list prepared perhaps it would save time in getting it into the record.

Mr. Whipple—I think not; there is very little of it, if Your Honor please. Let us try it this way, if Your Honor does not mind, and see if we can't expedite it.

On the back, in what purports to be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, is written, "Do not publish it as a by-law, but a notice, Eddy." That is a provision as to the executive members. (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

The next paper is "Amendments to By-Laws, Article XXVII, Private Communications; Article XXVIII, Music in the Church." On the back side is written, in pencil, in what purports to be the handwriting of Mrs. Eddy, the word "Eddy." (Handing the paper to Mr. Bates.)

Then, headed "An Amended By-Law, Article XXXVII, in Branch Churches, Section 3;" in handwriting apparently that of Mrs. Eddy is the word "Over." On the back side, "Our Manual specifies jurisdiction over the U. S. and Canada only. M. B. E." (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

The Master—No dates to any of these?

Mr. Whipple—None whatever.

The next is headed "A new By-Law, Article XXVIII." As originally printed, "No more communion," which is changed in what may be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting into the words "communion service, section 16; The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, shall observe no more communion seasons." On it is marked in another handwriting, "Sentinel, Journal, and Der Herold." On the back is written, in what purports to be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, the word "Eddy." (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

The next is headed, "A new By-Law, Article XXVIII." Originally written, "No Census Taking, Section 8;" and then that is erased and "Numbering the People" is written in what purports to be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting. "Sentinel, Journal, and Der Herold." On the back is written, in pencil, in what purports to be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, the word "Eddy." (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

Then, "An Amended By-Law, Article XXVIII; The Mother Church and branch churches local self-government, Section 1." And on the back is written, in the same handwriting, in pencil, "Eddy." (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

Mr. Bates—"An Amended By-Law, Article XIX, Teaching in Sunday School, Section 5." Indorsed in the same handwriting in pencil, "Eddy." (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

I have a few more here. I will take Your Honor's direction. I think it will save time if I go right through them, but I am not sure.

The Master—You may as well continue as you have begun, I think.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. The next is an amended by-law, Article XXXVII, "In Branch Churches," Section 3. There is a caret in the sentence, "Each County of Great Britain through its three largest branch churches," and the insertion is of the two words "and Ireland," apparently in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting—is that, General?

Mr. Bates—Then I will ask for them now, that they be produced.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if you will name what you ask for, so that we may have recorded what we give to you.

Mr. Bates—I ask for the proofs of any by-laws that have any writings upon them by Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Whipple—That is, any of her handwriting?

Mr. Bates—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—You mean, published in the Sentinel?

Mr. Bates—Whether published in the Sentinel or not.

Mr. Whipple—All right. (Conferring with associates.) I hand you a proof sheet of an article, "No Executive Members, Section (blank), Article V; no monopoly, Section (blank)." On the front—

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Mr. Bates—Then I will ask for them now, that they be produced.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if you will name what you ask for, so that we may have recorded what we give to you.

The Christian Science Board of Directors shall elect a committee on business."

At the bottom, in what purports to be the handwriting of Mr. McLellan: "Beloved Leader: Are both sections to be published in all three of the periodicals?"

"Lovingly,
"ARCHIBALD McLELLAN."

Here we have a date because there is a letter from Mrs. Eddy, in her own handwriting, dated Dec. 23, 1906, from Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire:

"My Beloved Student: By-law 'Debt and Duty' should be published in the Sentinel. 'Committee on Business' is to be published only in our Church Manual."

"Lovingly yours,
"MARY BAKER EDDY."

Next, a Church By-Law: "Article XX. Testimonials. 'Section 12. Glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's. (St. Paul).'"

It is indorsed, "September Journal, September 1 Sentinel, October Herold," with an interrogation mark after it; and, "Following that interrogation is the handwriting of Mrs. Eddy, is this legend, 'Yes, Eddy,' apparently in reply to the interrogation as to whether it should go into the Herold. That is indorsed in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, 'Eddy.'"

The next, "Amendment to Church By-Law, Article XVIII. Local self-government. Section 1." In the handwriting apparently of Mr. McLellan, "Sentinel, January 27, 1906; February Journal. Indorsed on its face in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, 'Eddy.'"

The next, "Amendment to By-Law, Article XX." "The promotion of peace." Section 14. It shall be the duty of the members of The Mother Church, etc.

That is indorsed in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, "Eddy," and in some other handwriting, "Sentinel."

Next, "An Amended By-Law, Article XVII. Committee on Business. Section 8." Indorsed on the back, "Eddy."

The next, "A New By-Law, Article XX." "Sudden decease. Section 8. If a member of The Mother Church shall decease suddenly."

"Sentinel, Journal, Der Herold," indorsed in what appears to be Mr. McLellan's handwriting, "Eddy" indorsed on the back.

The next proof is "Church Manual, Article XX. Sudden decease. Section 8." And on the back, indorsed in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting is this legend: "Publish these articles together. Eddy."

The next, "Church By-Law, Article XXII." "Publications unjust. Section 11. Should a member of The Mother Church publish, or cause to be published, an article that is false, or unjust," etc.

In the last line the word "Church" is stricken out, and the word "its" substituted therefor in what is apparently Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, so that it will read, "in this Church and from its membership." It is indorsed in lead pencil, "Punctuation O. K. M. B. G. E. Sec."

The next is "Amendments to By-Laws, Article XXVIII. Local Self-government. Section 1." From that the word "Annual" is stricken, and "triennial" inserted, in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, so that it reads, in part: "No conference of churches shall be held, except the triennial conference at The Mother Church, unless," etc.

"Article XXVIII. Communion of branch churches. Section 8." On the back is indorsed, "Eddy," in the same handwriting. Attached is a letter dated July 12, 1908:

"Dear Mr. McLellan:—
"I inclose corrected proof with Mrs. Eddy's indorsement. Will you please see that Mr. Johnson has this proof so that proper correction can be made in the copy for the Church Manual?"

"Sincerely,
"LEWIS C. STRANG."

Indorsed on it are the words: "Mr. Johnson, please note and re-write the proof."

The next, "Amendments to By-Laws, Article XII." "Regular and special meetings. Annual meetings. Section 1."

The next, "Meetings of Board of Directors. Section 2."

The next, "Article XX." "No malpractice. Section 8. (Paragraph 2)."

A member of The Mother Church who mentally malpractices or treats our Leader or her staff without her or their consent," etc.

The word "or" is stricken out and the word "and" inserted in what appears to be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting. That is indorsed, "Sentinel, Journal, Der Herold," and indorsed on the back, "Eddy."

The next, "An amended By-Law, Article VI." "Executive Members' Meetings. Section 2. There shall be no annual meetings of the executive members," etc.

It shall be the duty of members of The Mother Church and of its branches to promote peace on earth and good will toward men; but members of The Mother Church shall not hereafter become members of other societies except those specified in the Church Manual."

Just before the words "Church Manual" is inserted, or an indication that there is to be inserted, the word "Mother," and the word is written in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting. It is indorsed "Eddy" on the back.

The next paper is in part a by-law and in part not, but the indorsements, in the part that is not a by-law, are in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, so that I will call attention to them. "A Question. Mary Baker Eddy." That is in print. Then there is the insertion of a "G," so it will read, "Mary Baker G. Eddy," and that is in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting. There is a sentence, "Thinking of person implies less thinking of Principle." The word "less" is stricken out, and the words "that one is not" are inserted, so that it would read, "Thinking of person implies that one is not thinking of Principle." Then there is the insertion of a "they" later, also in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, and the striking out of the word "will."

Also, "Church By-Law, Article XI. Duty to God. Section 4."

The paper is indorsed on the back with the legend "Eddy."

The next, "A New By-Law. Article XXVIII." "Requirements for Organizing Branch Churches. Section 8. A branch church of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., shall not be organized with less than six teen loyal Christian Scientists, four of whom are members of The Mother Church. This membership shall include at least one active practitioner whose card is published in the list of practitioners in The Christian Science Journal."

That is indorsed with the word "Sentinel," and that is indorsed on the back, in ink, "Eddy."

Those are all the proofs which relate to by-laws which have any indorsement or stamp giving or indicating Mrs. Eddy's authority.

The Master—How shall we avoid confusion hereafter about what you have now produced? Will those documents be kept together?

Mr. Whipple—I wish they might be, and kept very carefully. If they are offered in evidence I should like to have them made separate exhibits and returned to us, as we produced them.

Mr. Bates—No objection to that.

Mr. Whipple—Or, if you do not care to use them as exhibits, I would like to have them handed back.

Mr. Bates—We certainly shall do so.

The Master—Can't you put them all into one envelope or in some way separate them from the other papers?

Mr. Bates—We haven't any envelope here big enough for them, but we will keep them together and see that they are returned to Mr. Whipple.

The Master—Now, may it be assumed, in regard to each document, where Mr. Whipple has told us that Mrs. Eddy's signature or handwriting appears that it is Mrs. Eddy's signature or handwriting, until somebody undertakes to deny it?

Mr. Bates—That is satisfactory.

Mr. Whipple—We have an envelope which we would like to have them put in.

The Master—In regard to several of the documents the statement was that Mr. McLellan's handwriting appeared on it or in connection with it. May it also be assumed that that is in fact his handwriting?

Mr. Bates—Unless evidence is offered to the contrary.

The Master—Anything further at present, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor will indulge me just a moment, I think there may be. If Your Honor please, I ascertained what I did not know when I was on my feet before, that Mr. Ogden, in searching among some papers of a former publisher, discovered last night still other proofs which bear the indorsement of Mrs. Eddy. I will therefore continue, with Your Honor's permission, identifying a few more. The first reads as follows:

"Church Manual, p. 69. Due notice required. Sec. 12. To leave Mrs. Eddy's home either without her consent or without giving at least three weeks' notice to her, in advance, shall cause the removal of this offending member from membership with The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist."

Then the word "either," in a pencil memorandum, is indicated to be stricken out. Then at the bottom are written the words "Erased by Eddy," apparently indicating this "either." That is in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting. Then a pencil cross is drawn through or over the whole by-law. "Then there is attached to it something purporting to be Article XXII, page 68, headed, 'Opportunity for Serving the Leader. Sec. 11.'"

"At the written request of the Pastor Emeritus, Mrs. Eddy, the Board of Directors shall immediately notify a member of this Church to go in 10 days to her, and it shall be the duty of the member thus notified to remain with Mrs. Eddy 12 months consecutively, or three years consecutively, if Mrs. Eddy requires or requests it. Any member who leaves Mrs. Eddy's home in less time than she requires, or without her consent, after having given at least three weeks' notice to her, in advance thereof, or who declines to obey this call to duty without the Church's consent, shall be excommunicated from the Church."

"Members thus serving the Leader shall be paid semi-annually at the rate of \$1000 yearly in addition to rent and board. Those members to whom she teaches the course in Divinity, and those who remain with her three consecutive years, receive the degree of the Massachusetts Metaphysical Col-

lege, if they are considered by Mrs. Eddy prepared to receive it."

That bears no indorsement in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting and has a pencil cross over its face. These are both attached to a letter of Allison V. Stewart, publisher, on a heading of that description, dated Boston, Nov. 4, 1908:

"Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy,
"Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts,
"Beloved Leader."

"I inclose herewith proof of the new by-law entitled, 'Due notice required.' I have located this by-law on page 68 following the by-law, 'Opportunity for Serving the Leader,' as it seems to me this is the proper place for it.

"Unless you would like to have this by-law appear in a section by itself, it might be embodied in Section 11 of Article XXII, on page 68 of the Manual."

"I have written out the section including that part of this new section not already in Section 11, and submit it for your consideration."

"Lovingly yours,
"ALLISON V. STEWART."

Indorsed on the back side of the letter in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting is the legend, "Thank you, Eddy."

The Master—Is that regarded by anyone as material for any purpose in the case?

Mr. Whipple—I am sure I do not know. I am simply identifying these as I hand them over.

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—But it bears the indorsement of Mrs. Eddy, and it may be material, if it be a fact, that neither of these by-laws that were indorsed by her ever got into the Manual. I mean that we are now dealing perhaps with the question as to the manner in which the Manual was conducted and what parts of it bear the inspiration of Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—Very well. My remark is caused by the fact that the whole thing seems to have resulted in nothing.

Mr. Whipple—I am not sure whether that is in one of the Manuals or not. It apparently had Mrs. Eddy's indorsement.

The Master—But I understood you that the proposed addition to the Manual was crossed out.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I do not know where the cross means stricken out or whether it is an indication that it has been examined.

The Master—Very well.

Mr. Whipple—But I thought it proper to state that the cross was there.

The Master—Perhaps we will hear more about it.

Mr. Whipple—There are here four papers pinned together, and the stamp on the first one is "May 18 1908 O K with punctuation Ans 5-19-08."

"Special Offense. Sec. 3. If a member of this Church, either by word or work, represents falsely to or of the Leader and Pastor Emeritus, said member shall immediately be disciplined, and a second similar offense shall remove his or her name from membership in The Mother Church."

There are changes in punctuation indicated on the proof. It is indorsed with the legend "Eddy."

The second sheet is another copy of the same by-law, also indorsed "Eddy." The third sheet is another copy of the same by-law, all three sheets being stamped with the date "May 18, 1908," and this third sheet does not bear any indorsement.

The fourth sheet is printed on different paper, but is headed "A New By-Law. Special Offense," and that bears the indorsement on the back, in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, of this legend: "Church Manual, Eddy."

The next paper bears the stamped indorsement "Jun 25 1908," and then in pencil, "Page 61 new," with an interrogation mark in pencil.

"No More Communion. Sec. 17. The Mother Church of Christ Scientist shall observe no more Communion Seasons."

"Approved, Eddy."

The last two words are in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, and on the back is the legend, "Eddy."

time its present form of government in consequence with The Mother Church Manual."

That is indorsed on the back, "Eddy." There is a letter from Mr. Dickey: "Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy,
"Office of Secretary,
"Brookline, Mass.,
"Feb. 17, 19

Committee, Section 1. Designation of Deeds, Section 2. It bears the endorsement on the back, in pencil, "Eddy." The next is page 62, bearing the stamp "Nov. 16, 1908," and the paragraphs are headed: "Help, Sect. 12. Students with Mrs. Eddy, Sect. 13. Mrs. Eddy's Room, Sect. 14." On the back is the stamp, "Dec. 1, 1908," and under it, in pencil, the indorsement, "Eddy."

The next is stamped, "Mar 4-1919," and reads as follows:

"Church manual p. 63
"No interference, Sect. 13. There shall be no interference by students with the rules governing Mrs. Eddy's home, nor by any individuals whom she has not called upon for counsel."
Indorsed in some one's handwriting, in blue pencil, are the words, "Canceled when final proof was sent." There is attached another copy of the by-law, which has been amended in pencil, and is indorsed on the back, in ink, "Eddy."

The next are pages 68 and 69, pinned together. The paragraphs are headed: "First Opportunity for Serving Leader, Sect. 11. Location, Sect. 12. Help, Sect. 13. Students with Mrs. Eddy, Sect. 14. Mrs. Eddy's Room, Sect. 15." It is indorsed on the back, "Eddy." This is in part a duplicate of the last.

The next is stamped, "Feb. 9-1909," page 63, and the first paragraph is headed, "Subject for Lessons, Sect. 3." Then comes the main heading, "Reading Rooms, Article XXII. Establishment, Section 1. Librarian, Sect. 2. Then, on page 64, is the main heading, "Relation and Duties of Members to Pastor Emeritus, Article XXII. The Titled of Mother Changed, Section 1." Each sheet is indorsed on the back, in ink, "Eddy."

The next is page 69 and reads as follows:
"Agreement Required, Sect. 13. When the Christian Science Board of Directors call a student in accordance with Article XXII, Sect. 11, of our Church Manual, to the home of their Leader, Mrs. Eddy, said student shall come under a signed agreement to remain with Mrs. Eddy during the time specified in the Church Manual. "Incomplete term of service, Sect. 14."

It is indorsed, on the back, "Eddy." March 26, 1909, "Literature in Reading Rooms, Sect. 3." Indorsed "Eddy." Two pages together, "Privilege of Members, Sect. 8." "No close communion, Sect. 9." "No interference, Sect. 10." "Guardianship of Church Funds, Church edifice a testimonial, Sect. 1." "Financial situation, Sect. 2." This is stamped "May 19, 1909," and indorsed "Eddy."

Aug. 4, 1909, "Pastor Emeritus to be consulted, Sect. 15." "Teachers and practitioners' offices, Sect. 11," indorsed "Eddy."

Page 66, "The Sunday School, Sect. 4." "Eddy." Page 74, "Teachers and practitioners' offices, Sect. 11." "Recognition, Sect. 12." Indorsed "Eddy." Page 48, "The Golden Rule, Sect. 27." "Numbering the people, Sect. 28." "Our Church edifice, Sect. 29." "No monopoly, Sect. 31." "Christian Science nurse, Sect. 31." "A legal ceremony, Sect. 1." "Sudden decease, Sect. 2." "Debating in public, Sect. 1." Both of them are indorsed "Eddy," and are stamped "December 1, 1908."

May 26, 1909, "Article IX. Marriage and decease, Sects. 1 and 2." "Debating in public." It is a duplicate of the one in June 1904, and the first page is indorsed "Eddy." The next one is stamped March 16, 1910, purporting to be pages 44 and 45, beginning, "Obnoxious books, Sect. 12." There are other headings which I have not read.

Forty-two and 43, beginning Sect. 5, "Prayer in church." May 24, 1910, indorsed "Eddy."

What purports to be page 29, "Church officers and Readers of The Mother Church," July 13, 1909, indorsed "Eddy."

Page 46, stamped, "August 31, 1909." The first is "Illegal adoption, Sect. 29." "Practitioners' patients," indorsed "Eddy."

"Page 32, "Church By-Laws." "Naming book and author, Sect. 5." "Readers in branch churches, Sect. 6." "Enforcement of By-Laws, Sect. 7." "A table of contents." There are four copies of that, and then some printed matters under Sect. 4, giving the duties of readers. The last is indorsed "Eddy."

These are all attached to a letter from Mr. Johnson, dated Jan. 14, 1907, addressed to Mrs. Eddy at Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire; "Beloved Leader and Teacher:"

"I have received the following question: "Is it a violation of Article XXVIII, Sect. 6, to insert in the By-Laws of a branch church any part of the By-Laws of The Mother Church; for instance Article IV? If so, could the By-Laws contain the following clause: "The readers of this Church must act in accordance with Article IV of the Manual of The Mother Church?"

"If it were permissible to grant the request yet it appears to me that it would be better to govern the readers in all Christian Science churches directly from the Manual of The Mother Church, rather than give permission to branch churches to embody in their respective by-laws portions of the By-Laws of The Mother Church other than what is now indicated in Article XXVIII, Sect. 3, page 78, last sentence."

In looking over Article IV I find, with a few changes, the degree of the law will be applicable to the readers in all Christian Science churches that it will command uniformity in the duties of the readers throughout the entire field.

"Will you kindly let me know if these changes have your approval and if you desire them to be made in our Church Manual?"

(Signed) "WILLIAM B. JOHNSON."

"I do approve of said changes, M B G Eddy." And it is indorsed "Eddy" on the back.

The next two pages, July 1, 1909,

purporting to be pages 120 and 121, giving the appendix, indorsed "Eddy." Two pages, 120 and 121, in different form but in substance the same, giving the order of services in The Mother Church and branch churches, and the order of exercises for the Sunday School; indorsed "Eddy."

A collection of two pages, 125 and 126 of the Appendix, "Eddy." 120 and 121 of the Appendix, giving the order of services in The Mother Church. That is also indorsed "Eddy." 122, "Wednesday meetings," Appendix; indorsed "Eddy."

123 and 124, headed "Order of services," also indorsed "Eddy"—two pages. Those are all the proofs that we have bearing Mrs. Eddy's indorsement.

The Master—The stenographer asks me whether all those are to be marked as exhibits, and it seems to me at present we stand with regard to them in this way: Mr. Whipple has offered them and submitted them to counsel for the directors in pursuance of a call from them. I take it that the directors will now want to look over them and see which of them they will want to put in evidence. Is that right?

Mr. Bates—That is right.
The Master—Is that understood, Mr. Whipple?
Mr. Whipple—It is entirely agreed.

The Master—And until they or some of them are offered by counsel for the directors, or perhaps by counsel for Mr. Dittmore, none of them are to be marked as exhibits.
Mr. Whipple—That is correct.
The Master—One further point: Do they need to be marked for identification?

Mr. Whipple—I tried to identify them as I handed them over.
The Master—You think they are sufficiently identified?
Mr. Whipple—I think so.
The Master—For the present?
Mr. Whipple—I think so.
The Master—Very good, then.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to have this last collection of them put back or kept in the original file in which we found them last night.
Mr. Bates—Kept separate from the others.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, this is indorsed, "Manual page proof." O. K'd on back by Mrs. Eddy. And I think I may have said it—if I have not I want to state—that these are from Mr. Stewart's files that had not been looked at by us before last night.

Mr. Bates—Mr. Stewart, Your Honor will remember, was formerly the publisher. He is now dead. He was formerly Mrs. Eddy's publisher of her own works.
The Master—Yes.

Mr. Bates—Also one of the directors for a time. I understand, then, Mr. Whipple, that you have produced—
Mr. Whipple—Was Mr. Stewart one of the trustees at one time?
Mr. Bates—No, I think he never was a trustee; he was a director.

Mr. Whipple—He was a trustee, if Your Honor please, I am informed.
Mr. Bates—Oh, very well. I understand you have introduced all of the proofs you have relating to the Manual or the By-Laws.

Mr. Whipple—Quite right. All that are indorsed by Mrs. Eddy.
Mr. Bates—Yes, or all that came from her home, with the indorsement of herself or of her secretaries for her.
Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates—Will you also be kind enough to let us see, either before the next session or to produce in court, all letters which you have from Mrs. Eddy relating to the Publishing Society or its business?

Mr. Whipple—Of course we have put in some of them. We have put some of them in evidence, if Your Honor please—those that seem to be material.
Mr. Bates—We only want those that you have not put in, of course.

Mr. Whipple—Very well. We will collect them and let you have them or examine them. I am informed that you have copies of all that are in our possession, but if you want to inspect the originals you will be privileged to do so.

Mr. Dane—At the time of the adjournment yesterday I was offering in evidence the written request of Mrs. Eddy for the adoption of amendments to the seventy-third edition of the Manual, and had reached the date Dec. 14, 1908.

I now offer from Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 153, document No. 1003, reading as follows: "Chestnut Hill, Mass., "December 14, 1908."

"Christian Science Board of Directors, "Beloved Brethren: "Please vote on the adoption of the following amended Church by-law and if adopted publish in our periodicals and in the Church Manual."

"MARY B. G. EDDY."

[Letter Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, dated Feb. 6, 1909, with accompanying proposed by-law, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 416.]

Mr. Dane—That was adopted by vote of the directors under date of Feb. 8, 1909, as appears on page 44 and 45 of Volume 2 of the Church By-Law book.

[From the same volume of Letters and Miscellany, page 173, I offer document No. 1012.]

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 417, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., "March 19, 1909."

"Christian Science Board of Directors, "Beloved Brethren: "Please vote on the adoption of the following Church By-law and if adopted have it published in our Church Manual."

"As ever, Sincerely, "MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, Dec. 28, 1908, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 419.]

Mr. Dane—The words "As ever, Sincerely," are in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, and the signature, "Mary Baker Eddy."

"Article XXII "Incomplete Term of Service, Sect. 14. If a student who has been called to serve our Leader in accordance with Article XXII, Sect. 11, of the Church Manual leaves her before the expiration of the time therein mentioned such student shall pay to Mrs. Eddy whatsoever she may charge for what she has taught him or her during the time of such service."

[Proposed Article XXII, Section 14, to Church By-Laws, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 411.]

Mr. Dane—The adoption of that by-law appears upon page 42, under date of Dec. 31, 1908, of the Church By-Laws book, Volume 2.

I offer from the same volume of Letters and Miscellany a letter on page 163, Document No. 1007, on the letterhead, "Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Office of Secretary, 384 Beacon Street."

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., "January 15, 1908."

The Master—You go back now from December?

Mr. Dane—Yes. This says "1908" in typewriting, and underneath in pen is "1909." Evidently it was a typographical error of the date.

Mr. Whipple—What was the date?
Mr. Dane—in typewriting is "January 15, 1908," and in pen underneath "1908" appears the figures "1909."

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., "January 15, 1908."

"Board of Directors "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, "Boston, Mass. "Beloved Brethren: "Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to Article XXII, Sect. 13 of The Mother Church By-Laws, and if adopted publish in the Church Manual and in our periodicals."

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, Jan. 15, 1908/1909, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 412.]

"Article XXII "Agreement Required—Sect. 13. When the Christian Science Board of Directors call a student in accordance with Article XXII, Sect. 11, of our Church Manual to the home of their Leader Mrs. Eddy, said student shall come under a signed agreement to remain with Mrs. Eddy if she so desires, during the time specified in the Church Manual."

[Proposed Article XXII, Sect. 13, to Church By-Laws, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 413.]

Mr. Dane—On the bottom of the document appear the words and figures, "Allison V. Stewart, 1/5/09," as fixing the date.

The By-Law just read was adopted, as appears in Church By-Laws book, Vol. 2, under date of Jan. 15, 1909, page 44.

I offer from the same volume of Letters, page 165, Document No. 1008, reading as follows:

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., "Feb. 6, 1909."

"Christian Science Board of Directors, "Beloved Brethren: "Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law, Article XXI, Sect. 2 of the Church Manual:

"Article XXI "Librarian, Sect. 2. The individuals who take charge of the Reading Room of The Mother Church shall be elected by the Christian Science Board of Directors, subject to the approval of Mary Baker Eddy. He or she shall have no bad habits, shall have had experience in the field, shall be well educated, and a devout Christian Scientist."

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, dated Feb. 6, 1909, with accompanying By-Law, Article XXI, Sect. 2, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 415.]

Mr. Dane—That was adopted by the directors, as appears in the Church By-Law book, under date of Feb. 8, 1909, page 44.

I offer from the same volume of Letters, page 167, the document No. 1009, as follows:

"384 Beacon Street, "Chestnut Hill, Mass., "Feb. 6, 1909."

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, "Beloved Brethren: "Please vote on the repeal of Section 2, Article IX, of The Mother Church By-Laws, and on the adoption of the following Amendment:

"Article XXVII. "Teachers Must Have Certificates, Section 10. A member of this Church shall not teach pupils Christian Science unless he has a certificate to show that he has been taught by Mrs. Eddy or has taken a normal course at the Massachusetts Metaphysical College or in the Board of Education. Such members who have not been continuously active and loyal Christian Scientists since receiving instruction as above shall not teach Christian Science without the approval of the Christian Science Board of Directors."

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, dated Feb. 6, 1909, with accompanying By-Law, Article XXVII, Sect. 10, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 416.]

Mr. Dane—That was adopted by the directors, as appears in the Church By-Law book, under date of Feb. 8, 1909, page 44.

I offer from the same volume of Letters, page 167, the document No. 1009, as follows:

"384 Beacon Street, "Chestnut Hill, Mass., "Feb. 6, 1909."

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, "Beloved Brethren: "Please vote on the repeal of Section 2, Article IX, of The Mother Church By-Laws, and on the adoption of the following Amendment:

"Article IX. "Sudden Decease, Section 2. If a member of The Mother Church shall decease suddenly, without previous injury or illness, and the cause thereof be unknown, and autopsy shall be made by qualified experts. When it is possible the body of a female shall be prepared for burial by one of her sex.

"In case the above Amendment is adopted, please publish it in The Mother Church Manual."

"Lovely yours, "MARY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—The adoption of that amendment appears upon page 47 of the church by-law book, under date of May 22, 1909. I offer now, from Volume 6 of Letters and Miscellany, page 163, Document No. 606, a letter to Mrs. Eddy from the Christian Science Board of Directors, by J. V. Dittmore, Secretary. I think there is no question about Mr. Dittmore's signature?

Mr. Thompson—You might just let us look at it.
Mr. Dane—Do you make any question about that?
Mr. Thompson—[Examining signature] Yes; that is all right.

[This document, No. 606, Letters and Miscellany, page 163, May 31, 1909, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 421, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, "Brookline, Mass. "Beloved Leader: "This board respectfully represents to you that there seems to be no need for the missionaries provided for in Article XXXIII of the By-Laws of The Mother Church and they ask your consent to the repeal of said article of the By-Laws."

"Lovely yours, "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS."

"By J. V. Dittmore, Secretary." Mr. Dane—Indorsed upon the bottom of the letter are the words: "You have my hearty consent, Mary Baker Eddy." Do you make any question about that handwriting?

Mr. Whipple—No.
Mr. Dane—It is understood that the words "You have my hearty consent, Mary Baker Eddy," are in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting. From the minutes of regular and special meetings of the directors, under date of June 1, 1909, I offer the part which I read into the record.

[An extract from directors' records, June 1, 1909, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 422, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Upon motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Chase, it was unanimously voted that Articles XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI in the eighteenth edition of the Manual shall be numbered Articles XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV, respectively, in the eighty-first edition, this action being necessary because of the repeal of Article XXXIII."

The Master—Is there no vote repealing that Article XXXIII?

Mr. Dane—I omitted that. It should have been read before the one I just read, but it is as follows:

"Upon motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Chase, it was unanimously voted that Article XXXIII of the By-Laws be repealed, such action having been authorized by the Pastor Emeritus."

Mr. Dane—I offer, from Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 183, Document No. 1017.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 423, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., "June 23, 1909."

"Christian Science Board of Directors, "Beloved Students: "Please vote on the adoption of the following Church By-Law, Article XXVII, Section 5, and, if adopted, publish in the Church Manual and in our periodicals."

"Article XXVII. "Class Teaching, Section 5. Members of The Mother Church who are authorized by its by-laws to teach Christian Science, shall not solicit, or cause or permit others to solicit, pupils for their classes. No member of this Church shall advise against class instruction."

"Teachers of Christian Science must have the necessary moral and spiritual qualifications to elucidate the Principle and rule of Christian Science, through the higher meaning of the Scriptures."

"The less the teacher personally controls other minds and the more he trusts them to the Divine Truth and Love, the better it will be for both teacher and student." [Retrospection and Introspection, page 84.]

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—I offer, from the records of the directors, under date of June 25, 1909, the following vote:

[An extract from the directors' records, June 25, 1909, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 424, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Having received the written approval of the Pastor Emeritus, it was unanimously voted to adopt the By-law, Article XXVII, Section 5, 'Class Teaching.'"

The Master—The by-law itself is not quoted?

Mr. Dane—It is not quoted in the vote adopting it. It is referred to by title; it is on the same date.

The Master—Two days later, I think.

Mr. Dane—Is it June 25, and the letter June 23. I offer now from

Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 183, Document No. 1018, what appears to be a proof sheet of the Manual, page 29, with the indorsement on the reverse side, "Eddy."

[This document is introduced in evidence as Exhibit 425.]

The Master—Any date?

Mr. Dane—There is stamped upon the document "July 13, 1909," and there is on the margin of the document, in handwriting, "Amendment adopted July 12, 1909."

Mr. Whipple—in whose handwriting?

Mr. Dane—I do not know, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Thompson—Let me see that, please.

The Master—Is there any record of the adoption?

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor, I was coming to that. Mr. Thompson asked to see the document.

Mr. Thompson—Will you just specify what that refers to, please—the article in the by-laws?

Mr. Dane—The article in the by-laws just referred to refers to this subject, and I will read the last paragraph, the paragraph in which the amendment occurs:

"If the Christian Science Board of Directors fails to fulfill the requirements of this by-law and a member of this Church, or the Pastor Emeritus, shall complain thereof to the clerk, and the complaint be found valid, the directors shall resign their office or perform their functions faithfully. Failing to do this, the Pastor Emeritus shall appoint five suitable members of this Church to fill the vacancy. The salary of the members of the Board of Directors shall be at present two thousand five hundred dollars each annually."

On page 11 of the directors' minutes, under date of June 12, 1909, I offer the following vote:

The Master—Don't you mean July 12?

Mr. Dane—July 12; I beg pardon; 1909:

"Having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, it was voted that the last sentence in Section 9 of Article I of the By-Laws of The Mother Church be amended by substituting the following: "The salary of the members of the Board of Directors shall be at present two thousand five hundred dollars each annually."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of July 12, 1909, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 426. R. J. M.]

From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 187, I offer Document No. 1019, reading as follows:

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., "July 23, 1909."

"Board of Directors, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, "Boston, Mass. "Beloved Brethren: "Please vote on the adoption of the following Church By-law, article 23, section 11, and, if adopted, publish in the Church Manual and in our periodicals."

"Article XXIII. "Teachers and practitioners of Christian Science shall not have their offices or rooms in the branch Churches, in the reading rooms, nor in rooms connected therewith."

(Signed) "MARY BAKER EDDY." [The document No. 1019, Vol. 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 187, is Exhibit 427. R. J. M.]

From the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors I offer, from page 14, the following vote, under date of July 23, 1909:

"At the request of the Pastor Emeritus over her own signature, the following by-law was unanimously adopted: "Article XXIII. "Teachers and practitioners of Christian Science shall not have their offices or rooms in the branch Churches, in the reading rooms, nor in rooms connected therewith."

And there is set forth the by-law in the same words which I have already read.

[The foregoing extract from minutes of the Board of Directors, page 14, dated July 23, 1909, is Exhibit 428. R. J. M.]

From Vol. 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 189, I offer document No. 1021, as follows:

"Christian Science Board of Directors, "Beloved Brethren: "I request you to vote at once upon the adoption of the following Church By-law and send your decision to me by Mr. McLellan."

(Signed) "MARY BAKER EDDY."

"The Mother Church shall not make a business transaction with a Christian Scientist whom I am employing without first consulting Mary Baker Eddy on said subject and adhering strictly to her advice thereon."

[The document No. 1021, of Vol. 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 189, is Exhibit 429. R. J. M.]

And from page 15 of the directors' minutes of regular and special meetings, under date of July 28, 1909, I offer the following vote:

"Voted to adopt the following by-law: "Article XXII. "Pastor Emeritus to be Consulted, Sect. 18. The Mother Church shall not make a business transaction with a Christian Scientist in the employ of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy without first consulting her on said subject and adhering strictly to her advice thereon."

[The foregoing extract from directors' minutes of July 28, 1909, page 15, is Exhibit 430. R. J. M.]

It is to be noted that there are slight changes in the order of the words between the by-law as set out in the letter of July 28, 1909, and the by-law as adopted, and I will point them out. In the letter it reads: "nor enter into a business transaction with a Christian Scientist whom I am employing; in the by-law as adopted, it reads: "nor enter into a business transaction with a Christian Scientist in the employ of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy." In the by-law as set out in

the letter it reads: "without first consulting Mary Baker Eddy on said subject," and in the by-law as adopted it reads "without first consulting her on said subject."

The Master—Is there anything about that in the Church by-law book?

Mr. Dane—in the Church by-law book there is a record, under date of July 28, 1909, which apparently is supplementary to the

where you say the seventy-third edition is in your By-Law book?

The Master—That is already in evidence, you say, Mr. Dane?

Mr. Dane—It is in evidence, as I recall it.

The Master—I do not want to make you go over again anything that is in evidence.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I thought not, because here there is nothing except the same thing that they offered in another way—taken to pieces and pasted into this book. Where is the authentication?

Mr. Dane—Right here on page 1 (indicating in book).

Mr. Whipple—Now, that says: "The following resolution was introduced. Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, that each and all of the By-Laws contained in the seventy-third edition of the Manual of said Church, as printed and published by Allison V. Stewart, be now adopted as the By-Laws of said Church. The adoption of this resolution being moved and seconded, the question of its adoption being duly put, it was adopted by the unanimous vote of all the directors. William B. Johnson, Clerk."

It does not refer to anything that follows.

Mr. Dane—Oh, yes. I would like to show it to Your Honor. It seems to me it is a sufficient authentication. Your Honor will notice that it is the one published by Allison V. Stewart, and is the seventy-third edition.

Mr. Whipple—That does not prove itself. It is only printed; there is no signature of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Bates—That is a matter of argument, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—It is a matter of proof.

Mr. Bates—It has been put into evidence already.

The Master—It would have made it a little clearer, certainly, if the resolution had added, "and as set forth in the following pages"; but it does not say so.

Mr. Whipple—Nor does it appear who pasted it in.

The Master—Nor does it appear by whom these were pasted in. And when you get to the end, is there any certification? I do not find any.

Mr. Dane—I think not. I think there is no certification.

Mr. Whipple—All you have, as I said a moment ago, is a printed copy torn to pieces and pasted in there, instead of being in a bound volume; and all that Your Honor has said with regard to the bound volume not proving itself would appear to apply to the fragments or parts that are there pasted in.

The Master—Well, perhaps it is not too much of an inference that they meant to say, "as set forth in the following pages."

Mr. Whipple—The courts have power to supply an interpretation, but—

Mr. Bates—There is no logical interpretation otherwise.

The Master—We will consider that later. We have now got the fact that Mr. Dane—it seems to me to be simply a question of identification.

If the Court is satisfied that what the directors then adopted was the Manual as set forth on the following pages, I think that is sufficient.

Mr. Whipple—The Court would have to be satisfied that they knew it to be there.

[Short recess.]

The Master—How would it do, Mr. Dane, to correct that now?

Mr. Dane—My attention has been called to the fact that several times this morning I referred to the seventy-second edition of the Manual. I should have said the seventy-third edition of the Manual, as the seventy-third is the one of which there is a record of the adoption in the Church By-Law book.

Mr. Thompson—When you said that those amendments were amendments of the seventy-second, you meant that, did you?

Mr. Dane—Seventy-third.

Mr. Thompson—You meant that all those various amendments were amendments of the seventy-third?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—They appear, I think, by their dates—the seventy-third edition, according to the record, having been adopted July 31, 1908. What he has put in this morning, if I understand it right, are letters by Mrs. Eddy or actions by the directors on dates subsequent to July 31, 1908.

Mr. Thompson—I thought some of those yesterday were on dates previous to that.

The Master—Yes, so they were. But this morning when Mr. Dane told us he was now going to put in letters referring to the amendments relating to the seventy-second edition, he meant amendments to the seventy-third edition.

The stenographers had better correct that wherever it is necessary.

Mr. Dane—Before leaving the subject which was last under discussion at the time of the recess, I merely desire to point out that in the Church By-Law book, Vol. 2, the record of the adoption of the seventy-third edition appears under date of July 31, 1908, and the printed pages of the seventy-third edition appear on pages 1 to 33, inclusive; and then upon page 37 there appears a record of the directors under date of July 31, 1908—the same date as is the meeting adopting the seventy-third on the first page.

Showing that—

The Master—Is there anything in the action following the pages you have referred to that is material?

Mr. Dane—There is nothing. It simply proceeds to adopt By-Laws to the seventy-third.

The Master—If you had followed the practice that is followed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the successive editions of the Acts and Resolves of the Legislature, you would have had your secretary certify that everything contained in this volume is a true copy of the original, referring to where it is in the record.

Mr. Dane—That is correct. But that was not done.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps it might be

well to call attention to the testimony that these records frequently were not made up until some weeks or months after the meetings were held.

Mr. Bates—There is no such testimony.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you do a lot of disputing, but you do very little looking up in order to verify your ideas. If you would look up the evidence maybe you would realize what it is.

The Master—I think we have had some testimony, haven't we, to the effect that the book which you have put in as the seventy-third edition has been compared and is a true copy?

Mr. Dane—Yes, we have, Your Honor.

The Master—The particular book which you put in. That only goes no further than to show that that particular book is a true copy.

Mr. Dane—Yes. It was done yesterday afternoon.

The Master—Yes, you are right.

Mr. Dane—This was the question: "I show you, Miss Warren, the seventy-third edition of the Manual, marked 'Exhibit 140 for identification,' and I show you the Church By-Law book, Volume 2, and call your attention to pages 1 to 33, and ask you whether or not you have made a comparison of the printed matter contained in the printed Manual with the printed matter contained on the pages in the Church By-Law book?" A. I have.

Q. Whether or not it is the same? A. It is exactly the same.

Mr. Whipple—Both of them are printed, and all that means is that one of them is torn to pieces and pasted in the book, and the other one is not.

Mr. Bates—Why are you so disturbed, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—I am not disturbed. There is not the slightest disturbance.

Mr. Bates—Your actions seem to belie your words.

Mr. Whipple—You seem to prove something; you can't tell, you are not a good judge of human nature, Governor; you don't know what is going on by any observations that you make.

The Master—Is there anything further, Mr. Dane?

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor.

I offer now from Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 201, Document No. 1927, as follows:

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 9, 1909.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law Article XXVI, Section 2, to be published in our periodicals and in The Mother Church Manual:

"Article XXVI.

"Care of Pupils. Section 2. Christian Scientists who are teachers shall carefully select for pupils such only as have good past records and promising proclivities toward Christian Science. A teacher shall not attempt personal control of or attempt to dictate to his pupils, but he shall hold himself morally obligated to promote their progress in the understanding of divine Principle, not only during the class term but after it, and to watch well that they prove sound in sentiment and practical in Christian Science. He shall persistently and patiently counsel his pupils in conformity with the unerring wisdom and law of God, and shall enjoin them habitually to study the Scriptures and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

"MARRY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, Oct. 9, 1909, with accompanying proposed by-law, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 431.]

Mr. Dane—I offer from the records of the directors' minutes, the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors, page 31, a vote under date of Oct. 13, 1909.

[An extract from directors' records, Oct. 13, 1909, introduced in evidence as Exhibit 432, and read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, the following amended By-Laws were adopted by the unanimous vote of the directors present."

Mr. Dane—Then follows the Article XXVI as set out in the letter of Oct. 9, 1909. On page 203 of Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, I offer also Document No. 1028, with the indorsement on the reverse side, in Mrs. Eddy's hand, "Eddy," in which is set out under the caption, "Care of pupils, Sect. 2," the by-law as it appears to have been adopted on page 31, under date of Oct. 13, 1909, in the directors' minute book.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 433.]

Mr. Dane—I offer, from Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 197, Document No. 1025.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 434, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., Oct. 9, 1909.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following Amendment to By-Law Article XXVI, Section 7, to be published in our periodicals and in The Mother Church Manual:

"Article XXVI.

"A Single Field of Labor. Section 7. A loyal teacher of Christian Science shall not teach a loyal teacher's pupil except it be in the Board of Education. Outside of this board each student occupies his own field of labor. Pupils may visit each other's churches and by invitation attend each other's associations."

"MARRY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—I offer from the meeting of the directors, from the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the Christian Science Board of Directors, under date of Oct. 13, 1909, on page 31, the following.

[Extract from directors' records, Oct. 13, 1909, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 435, and read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, the following amended

By-Laws were adopted by the unanimous vote of the directors present:

"Article XXVI.

"A Single Field of Labor. Section 7. A loyal teacher of Christian Science shall not teach a loyal teacher's pupil except it be in the Board of Education. Outside of this board each student occupies only his own field of labor. Pupils may visit each other's churches and by invitation attend each other's associations."

Mr. Dane—From the same volume of Letters and Miscellany, Volume 9, page 205, I offer Document No. 1029.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 436, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 15, 1909.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following Amendment to Article XXVI, Section 6, to be published in our periodicals and in the Manual of The Mother Church:

"Article XXVI.

"Associations. Section 6. The Associations of the pupils of loyal teachers shall convene annually. The pupils shall be guided by the Bible and Science and Health, not by their teacher's personal views. Teachers shall not call their pupils together, or assemble a selected number of them, for more frequent meetings."

"MARRY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—From the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors, page 33, under date of Oct. 18, 1909, I offer the following.

[Extract from the directors' records, Oct. 18, 1909, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 437, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, the following amended by-law was unanimously adopted."

Mr. Dane—Then follows the by-law as set forth in the letter that has been read. From Volume 9, Letters and Miscellany, page 209, I offer Document No. 1031.

[This document is introduced in evidence as Exhibit 438, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 18, 1909.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the repeal of the following By-Law.

"Article XXVI.

"Change of Location. Section 8. Faithfully to fulfill the solemn responsibilities of a teacher of Christian Science or of a Reader, or Reader or Reader, Association and Church. But, if, for sufficient cause or to supply a need of the Pastor Emeritus, a teacher permanently changes his location, he may select a member of his church to guide his pupils."

"MARRY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—From the records of the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors, held on Oct. 21, 1909, page 33, I offer the following record:

[An extract from directors' records, Oct. 21, 1909, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 439, and read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Pursuant to the request of the Pastor Emeritus, under date of Oct. 18, Art. XXVI, Section 8, of the church By-Laws was repealed."

Mr. Dane—From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 213, I offer Document No. 1033.

[This document is introduced in evidence as Exhibit 440, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., January 24, 1910.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amended By-Law. Article XXX, Section 8, to be published in The Mother Church Manual.

"Article XXX.

"Not members of The Mother Church. Section 8. No person shall receive instructions in Christian Science in any class in the Massachusetts Metaphysical College nor receive the degree of C.S.B. or C.S.D., who is not a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass."

"Only those persons who are members of this Church and possessed of the qualifications remain in Section 9. Article XXVI of these By-Laws shall be deemed loyal teachers of Christian Science."

"MARRY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—From the minutes of regular and special meetings of the Christian Science Board of Directors, on page 6, under date of Jan. 27, 1910, the following record, or part of record, of a meeting.

[An extract from the directors' records, Jan. 27, 1910, is introduced in evidence as Exhibit 441, and read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, the following amended by-law was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors. Article XXX."

Mr. Dane—Then follows the by-law as set out in the letter of Jan. 24, 1910. From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 217, I offer Document No. 1035, on the letter head "Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Office of Secretary, 384 Beacon Street."

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 442, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., March 10, 1910.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Boston, Mass.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment of The Mother Church By-Laws.

"Article XXX.

"Remuneration and Free Scholarship. Section 4. Tuition and class instruction in the Board of Education shall be \$100. The bearer of a card of free scholarship from the President, Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, shall be entitled to a free course in this department on presentation of the card

to the teacher. Only the President gives free admission to classes."

"If adopted, please publish in the Church Manual."

"Lovingly yours,

"MARRY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—From the record of regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors, on page 16, under date of March 11, 1910, I offer the following part of the record.

[An extract from the Board of Directors, March 11, 1910, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 443, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Voted, unanimously, to adopt the following By-Law. Article XXX."

Mr. Dane—Then follows the By-Law as set out in the letter of March 10.

Mr. Thompson—Aren't section numbers given when they are adopted?

Mr. Dane—Yes. Article XXX—and they are the same as I have read in reading the letter unless I call attention to it.

Mr. Thompson—Yes; but you only say in each case "Article XXX. Don't the directors say "Article XXX, Section 4?"

Mr. Dane. They do, yes. From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 219, I offer Document No. 1036, on the letterhead "Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Office of Secretary, 384 Beacon Street."

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 444, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., March 10, 1910.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to The Mother Church By-Laws.

"Article XXVI.

"Pupils' Tuition. A student's price for teaching Christian Science shall not exceed \$100 per pupil."

"If adopted, please publish in the Church Manual."

"Lovingly yours,

"MARRY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—From the minutes of regular and special meetings of the Christian Science Board of Directors, under date of March 11, 1910, page 16, I offer the following part of the record.

[An extract from the directors' records, March 11, 1910, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 445, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Voted, unanimously, to adopt the following By-Law. Article XXVI. Pupils' Tuition. Section 5."

Mr. Dane—Then follows the By-Law as set out in the letter of March 10.

From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 225, I offer document No. 1040:

"Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy,

"Office of Secretary,

"384 Beacon Street,

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., March 15, 1910.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the amendment of Article 8, Sect. 15 of the Mother Church By-Laws to read as follows:

"Article VIII.

"Church Organizations Ample. Sect. 15. Members of this church shall not unite with organizations which impede their progress in Christian Science. God requires our whole heart, and He supplies within the wide channels of The Mother Church dutiful and sufficient occupation for all its members."

"If adopted please publish in our periodicals and in the Church Manual."

"Lovingly yours,

(Signed) "MARRY BAKER EDDY."

[The document No. 1040, Letters and Miscellany, page 225, is Exhibit 446. R. J. M.]

From the minutes of regular and special meetings of the Christian Science Board of Directors I offer, from page 18, the following part of a meeting under date of March 14, 1910:

"Voted unanimously to adopt the following amended by-law:

"Article VIII.

"Church Organizations Ample. Section 15."

Then follows the By-Laws as set out in the letter of March 15, 1910.

[The foregoing extract from the directors' minutes, page 18, dated March 14, 1910, is Exhibit 447. R. J. M.]

Mr. Thompson—That is, the meeting was on the 14th?

Mr. Dane—I notice that there is an apparent discrepancy. Either the meeting or the letter is wrongly dated, because the letter is dated March 15 and the meeting is dated March 14, and one or the other is a typographical error. My attention is called to the fact that at the bottom of the document there are the words and figures: "Adopted March 14, 1910," and the "14" is underscored.

From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 229, I offer Document No. 1042, as follows:

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., March 21, 1910.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law Article VIII, Section 2, to be published in The Mother Church Manual."

"Article XXXIII.

"In branch churches, Sect. 3. The readers of the three largest branch churches in each state of the United States and in Canada shall annually and alternately appoint a committee on publication to serve in their localities. For the purposes of this by-law, the State of California shall be considered as though it were two states, the dividing line being the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude. Each county of Great Britain and Ireland, except as hereinafter specified, through the readers of its three largest branch churches, shall annually and alternately appoint a committee on publication to serve in its locality. Each church is not necessarily confined to its own members in selecting its committee, but if preferred can appoint a committee on publication who is in good fellowship with another Church of Christ, Scientist."

"This by-law applies to all states except Massachusetts, in which the

committee on publication is elected only by the Christian Science Board of Directors. The committee for the counties in which London, England, is situated shall be appointed by the Christian Science Board of Directors, and he shall, in addition to his other duties, act as district manager of the committee on publication for Great Britain and Ireland."

"Lovingly yours,

(Signed) "MARRY BAKER EDDY."

The words "Lovingly yours" appear in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, as well as the signature.

[The document No. 1042, Vol. 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 229, is Exhibit 448. R. J. M.]

From the minutes of regular and special meetings of The Christian Science Board of Directors, under date of March 22, 1910, I offer from page 20 the following:

What was it called—the passage about the Christian Science directors shall consist of five members. What is it called? Article I, Section 5, as adopted?

Mr. Dane—The record does not state.
Mr. Thompson—It does not state? Mr. Dane—No. Now, I offer from Volume 4 of Letters and Miscellany, page 47, Document No. 348, a letter in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, signed by her.

(Scroll) "M B E
"Pleasant View,
"Concord, N. H.

"C. S. Board Directors,
"Beloved Students:
"I give you direct orders to bring out our Manual and not to delay one other day. I know the Manual is right. God tell me to have it published as it is. You have adopted the By-Laws; now delay no longer to put it in book form."

The Master—Is there any date?
Mr. Dane—Yes.

"Nothing whatever but malicious mortal mind is now causing delay."
"With love,
"M. B. G. EDDY.

"Aug. 17, 1903.
"What and who caused this last delay?"

(Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, Aug. 17, 1903, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 458.)

Mr. Dane—Now, in that connection I call Your Honor's attention to Exhibit 131, from which it appears that it was on July 30, 1903, that the Board of Directors adopted the twenty-ninth edition of the Church Manual. Now, I offer from Volume 3 of Letters and Miscellany, a letter signed by Mrs. Eddy, page 225, Document No. 325, on the letterhead of "Works on Christian Science by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy; address all inquiries to Joseph Armstrong, C. S. D., 95 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass."

"Pleasant View,
"Concord, N. H.,
"Feb. 27, 1903.

"Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Beloved Students:
"I am not a lawyer and do not sufficiently comprehend the legal trend of the copy you inclosed to me to suggest any changes therein. Upon one point, however, I feel competent to advise, namely: Never abandon the By-Laws nor the denominational government of The Mother Church. If I am not personally with you the Word of God and my instructions in the By-Laws have led you hitherto and will remain to guide you safely on, and the teachings of St. Paul are as useful today as when they were first written. The present and future prosperity of the cause of Christian Science is largely due to the By-Laws and the government of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. None but myself can know, as I know, the importance of the combined sentiment of this church remaining steadfast in supporting its present By-Laws. Each of these many By-Laws has met and mastered or forestalled some contingency, some imminent peril, and will continue to do so. Its By-Laws have preserved the sweet unity of this large church, that has perhaps the most members and combined influence of any other church in our country. Many times a single By-Law has cost me long nights of prayer and struggle, but it has won the victory over some sin and saved the walls of Zion from being torn down by disloyal students. We have proven that 'in unity there is strength.'"

And in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting:
"With love as ever,
"MARY BAKER G. EDDY."

And further in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting:
"N. B. I request that you put this letter upon our church records."
"M. B. E."

The Master—To what particular By-Law has that reference?

Mr. Dane—To all of them, if Your Honor please. It speaks of all the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

(Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, dated Feb. 27, 1903, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 459.)

The Master—I suppose you mean all of them up to the date of the letter.

Mr. Dane—Exactly.
[Miss Warren resumes the witness stand.]

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Dane, was that in reply to some letter?

Mr. Dane—It speaks of copy that was inclosed to her.

Mr. Whipple—Now, couldn't you assist by showing what that copy was?

Mr. Dane—I haven't it at hand, but I will endeavor to locate it, and if I can find it I will see that you have it, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—It would seem that that was in reply to a letter that we ought to have, then we would know what the letter referred to, in accordance with His Honor's suggestion.

Mr. Dane—That is all with this witness.

The Master—Now you have Miss Warren.

Mr. Dane—Miss Warren is on the stand.

Mr. Whipple—If you will pardon me a moment. That letter was written before the By-Laws to which you put in before that one with regard to the Board of Directors consisting of five members, was it not?

Mr. Dane—I will look it up and let you know. No, it was written afterward.

Mr. Whipple—What are the respective dates of the ones—

Mr. Dane—The By-Law was adopted Feb. 7, 1903, and the letter is dated Feb. 27, 1903.

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, the letter was written after the By-Law was adopted?

Mr. Dane—Yes. That is what I said.

Mr. Whipple—Will you let me take that Manual that has the handwriting on the margin?

Mr. Dane—You mean Mrs. Eddy's first edition?

Mr. Whipple—No.

The Master—The twenty-eighth edition, I think it is.

Mr. Whipple—I want to have that

one with the writing on the margin, expressing a doubt. (Book produced.)

Cross-Examination
Q. (By Mr. Whipple) Let me ask you to look at this document—Exhibit 133, is it? A. Yes.

Q. On page 36, opposite section 5, will you read the legend there in some one's handwriting? A. "Amendment adopted, Mar. 12, 1903. Changes evidently made in proof."

Q. In whose handwriting is that, do you know? A. I think that is in the handwriting of Miss Plath, one of the young ladies in our office.

Q. Is she still there? A. She is. It was made under my direction.

Q. And do you remember it being made? A. Yes.

Q. When was it made? A. About four or five months ago, I think.

Mr. Thompson—I can't quite hear over here.

Mr. Whipple—Four or five months ago, he said.

Q. Was it made as a result of some studies that you had given to the subject? A. Yes.

Q. Was it made to complete our set of Manuals, which in later editions had been marked in this way, but the earlier editions had not, and we started and worked backward and marked them.

Q. Well, was it in completing some system that you had? A. Yes.

Q. And an investigation to find where changes were authorized, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. And you couldn't find any authority for this change, could you? A. No definite form signed.

Q. Or authority? And therefore you wrote "Changes evidently made in proof"? A. Yes.

Q. But you didn't find the proof? A. No.

Q. And in the proofs that are produced here today you have not found any that referred to that? A. I have not looked them over.

Q. Well, were you here when they were read this morning? A. I was.

Q. You didn't hear any that applied? A. I heard some of them, but not all.

Q. You didn't hear any that applied to it? A. No, none that applied to it.

Mr. Dane—You didn't read them all, did you, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—I sufficiently identified them so as to indicate if they applied to this section.

Mr. Dane—You didn't read their contents?

Mr. Whipple—I beg pardon?

Mr. Dane—You didn't read the contents of them all.

Mr. Whipple—No; but I identified them as amendments, or new By-Laws; and no amendment, as I remember it, referring to this, appeared.

Q. Now on this same page there is in some handwriting, pencilled, this: "Was Section 143, Article 111-28th."

Q. The importance of the combined sentiment of this church remaining steadfast in supporting its present By-Laws. Each of these many By-Laws has met and mastered or forestalled some contingency, some imminent peril, and will continue to do so. Its By-Laws have preserved the sweet unity of this large church, that has perhaps the most members and combined influence of any other church in our country. Many times a single By-Law has cost me long nights of prayer and struggle, but it has won the victory over some sin and saved the walls of Zion from being torn down by disloyal students. We have proven that 'in unity there is strength.'"

Q. You say she is still with you? A. Yes.

Q. Now, on page 27, here is a type-written rider under Section 28, "Duties of Church Officers." The rider is as follows:

"Section 8. Duties of Church Officers. Evidently new by-law. No record of adoption. The last sentence of this by-law appears in Section 1, Article 6, in the 28th."

Who put that in? A. The same young lady.

Q. By your direction? A. Yes.

Q. Was that the result of your investigation? A. Yes. There is no record of adoption, refers to a specific adoption of one by-law.

Q. I so understand. A. Yes.

Q. That is, this by-law, appearing on page 27 of Exhibit 133, reads as follows:

"Duties of Church Officers. Section 8. Law constitutes government, and disobeys to the laws of The Mother Church must ultimately in annulling its tenets and By-Laws. Without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected; hence the necessity of this by-law and the warning of Holy Writ: 'That servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes.'"

"It is the duty of the Christian Science Board of Directors to watch and make sure that the officers of this church perform the functions of their several offices promptly and well. If an officer fails to fulfill all the obligations of his office, the Board of Directors shall immediately call a meeting and notify this officer either to resign his place or to perform his office faithfully; then failing to do either, said officer shall be dismissed from this church, and his dismissal shall be written on the church records."

"It is the duty of any member of this church, and especially of one who has been or who is the First Reader of a church, to inform the Board of Directors of the failure of the Committee on Publication or of any other officer in this church to perform his official duties. A director shall not make known the name of the complainant."

"If the Christian Science Board of Directors fail to fulfill the requirements of this by-law, and a member of this church or the Pastor Emeritus shall complain thereof to the clerk and the complaint be found valid, the directors shall resign their office or perform their functions faithfully. Failing to do that, the clerk of this church shall call a meeting of the executive members, and their two thirds vote, with the consent of the Pastor Emeritus, shall elect five suitable members of this church to fill the vacancy. The salary of the directors shall be at present \$1000 each annually."

Mr. Dane—What section is that, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—That is Section 8 of Article I, page 127.

Q. Now, with regard to that entire section the comment is made by your authority, after having looked it up: "Evidently a new by-law. No record of adoption. The last sentence of this by-law appears in Section 1,

Article VI, in the twenty-eighth edition?" A. Yes.

Q. Now this is the twenty-ninth edition, or claimed to be the twenty-ninth? A. Yes.

Q. And that had not appeared in the twenty-eighth at all and there was no record of its adoption in the interim? A. Except Mrs. Eddy's authority to adopt the full twenty-ninth edition.

Q. Yes; but there was nothing in the meantime? A. No.

Q. But you say the last sentence, "The salary of the Board of Directors shall be at present \$1000 each annually"—that sentence appeared in the twenty-eighth, Section 1, Article VI, did it? A. Yes.

Q. On pages 30 and 31 a penciled mark is drawn opposite Section 2, and a part of Article III, and a part of Article IV, Section 11. Do you know the significance of that? A. I do not.

Q. And you don't know what similar marks indicate on the succeeding page? A. No.

Q. Was an attempt made to trace all the articles appearing in this exhibit to some previous authority? A. Yes, and to show the changes from the last previous edition and also the changes in the next following edition.

Q. When there is no memorandum opposite any of the provisions what does that signify? A. That it was the same in the previous edition and the same in the following edition.

Q. It would not be the same number? A. Not necessarily, but the statement is exactly the same.

Q. And where there are memoranda it is intended to indicate where it has appeared before? A. Yes.

Q. Now, on page 75, Sections 11, 12, and 13, are on the following subject: "No Impromptu Meetings. Sect. 11. 'Laying of Corner Stones. Sect. 12. 'Our Church Edifices. Sect. 13. 'As against each of those is written a legend: 'New, not in the twenty-eighth?' A. Yes.

Q. Did you find any authority for any of those—I mean authority from Mrs. Eddy, in the interim? A. I would have to look that up.

Q. This would indicate that there was no such authority found, would it not? A. It would.

Q. According to the system which you adopted? A. It would, yes. I might say that our work is not completed on this.

Q. On page 80, Article 31, headed "Normal Teachers, Sect. 1,"—opposite that is the legend: "Amendment evidently covered by meeting March 12, 1903, re By-Laws."

Mr. Whipple—Will you let me take the minutes of the meeting of 1903, March 12?

The Witness—First Members' meeting. (Book produced.)

Q. Would you be good enough to point out what there is in that record which is the basis of this marginal legend: "Applicants and graduates?" That is the heading. Sub-heading: "Normal Teachers. Sect. 1."

A. I see no reference to that matter.

Q. That is, you find nothing whatever which would justify this marginal note: "Amendment evidently covered by meeting March 12, 1903, re By-Laws?" A. I cannot.

Mr. Thompson—We cannot hear anything from the witness.

Mr. Whipple—She says she does not.

Q. Now, while we have the record of that meeting, let me revert to Article I, Section 5, and its marginal legend to which I have already referred, page 25, as follows: "Amendment adopted Mar. 12, 1903. Changes evidently made in proof." Now, won't you read what was adopted on March 12, 1903, in respect of Article I, Section 5? A. "Article I p. 23 twenty-eighth edition By-Law Section 1. The Christian Science Board of Directors shall consist of five members. They shall fill a vacancy occurring on that board after the candidate is approved by the Pastor Emeritus. They shall neither—there is evidently a word left out—the discussions of this board, nor those with Mrs. Eddy."

"This By-Law cannot neither be amended nor annulled except by the written consent of Mrs. Eddy, the Pastor Emeritus."

Mr. Whipple—Now may I read, unless Your Honor has it before you, the By-Law as it appears in this exhibit?

The Master—That is the twenty-ninth edition?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—"Directors. Sect. 5. The Christian Science Board of Directors shall consist of five members. They shall fill a vacancy occurring on that board after the candidate is approved by the Pastor Emeritus."

Q. Now that is just exactly like what you have there, isn't it, in your adoption? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Then follows this: "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member."

Q. That is not in the vote of March 12 at all, is it? A. No, but it is taken from Article VI, Section 1 of the twenty-eighth edition.

Q. But it is not in the March 12 record? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Then it goes on: "Members shall neither report the discussions of this board, nor those with Mrs. Eddy."

The Witness—"The Pastor Emeritus."

Q. Is that the same? A. Except for the Pastor Emeritus.

Mr. Whipple—Now, going back to page 81, opposite Article XXXII, Sect. 2, on the subject of "Special Instruction," is this legend:

"Amendment adopted Feb. 24, 1903. Changes evidently made in proof."

Q. Reverting to the meeting of Feb. 24, 1903, will you point out what changes there are, or at least in what respects the section has been changed?

A. "Amend Article XXXIII, Section 3, page 73 of the twenty-eighth edition of the Manual to read as follows:

"Not less than three thorough lessons, by a well qualified teacher, shall be given to each primary and normal class on the subject of mental practice and malpractice. Each student in the class shall prepare a paper on said subject that shall be read to the

class, thoroughly discussed, and understood."

"After their teacher has carefully examined these papers and pronounced them to be sufficient and accurate, the authors may retain their copies. These papers shall be required of each normal class student before he shall receive the certificate of degree. None but the teacher and members of the college shall be present at any of its sessions."

Mr. Whipple—Now, in comparison, may I read what appears in the twenty-ninth edition:

"Special Instruction. Sect. 2. Not less than three thorough lessons, by a well qualified teacher shall be given to each primary and normal class on the subject of mental practice and malpractice. One student in the class shall prepare a paper on said subject that shall be read to the class, thoroughly discussed and understood."

Q. So far it is practically the same? A. Except for one word.

Q. And that is—A. "One" instead of "Each" before "student."

Q. Yes. It is changed from "Each student in the class shall prepare a paper" to "One student," is it? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—And the rest otherwise is the same. Then this follows: "then this paper shall be given to the teacher and he shall not allow it or a copy of it to remain, but shall destroy this paper."

Q. Nothing like that in the amendment that was adopted, is there? A. No.

Q. But quite a different thing, as you read it? A. Quite different.

Q. And that was the basis of your assistant's legend here: "Changes evidently made in proof?" A. Yes.

Q. But so far as you heard the proofs read or referred to this morning, did you notice anything as to that? A. Not in those I heard this morning.

Q. But you did not hear them all? A. I did not.

Q. So that it is possible there may be something. Now, reverting for a moment to this Article I, Section 5, again, you said that the words, "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member," appeared in Article VI, Section 1, in the twenty-eighth edition? A. Yes; but not identical. That is a reference to prior one to some passage in the previous edition.

Q. Well, now, if it is not identical let us have it accurate. We have what purports to be the twenty-eighth edition, and now won't you find it anywhere in what purports to be the twenty-eighth edition? Article VI, Section 1—see if it is there. A. "A majority vote and the consent of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member of this board."

Q. That is referring to the Board of Directors, is it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, let us read those together for comparison. In the twenty-eighth edition it is, "A majority vote and the consent of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member of this board?" A. Yes.

Q. In the twenty-ninth edition it reads, "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member?" A. Yes.

Q. Did you think those were practically the same? A. I did not mean to say that they were practically the same.

Q. Or substantially the same? A. No.

Q. This is a reference to show the similar by-law.

Q. But you realize that one of them, the first one, made it impossible for the directors to take any action without Mrs. Eddy's consent?

Mr. Dane—I pray Your Honor's judgment. It is a question of law, I think, that has got to be determined by somebody other than by the witness.

Mr. Whipple—I will waive it; I will waive the question because I think you did not intend to state quite as broadly as you did the identicality—

The Witness—I did not intend to state the identicality at all. That is a marginal reference to allow one to refer to some by-law in the previous edition.

Q. I quite realize that, but what you first said was, when I read this section, "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member"—you said that appeared in the twenty-eighth edition. A. Yes.

Q. And of course you did not mean that? A. I did not mean it.

Q. You did not mean it as broadly as that. I think it was purely an inadvertence, and perhaps the vast difference between what is here and in the other did not occur to you. Now, on page 82, Section 7 of Article XXXII, the last sentence, "New, Not in 28th." That indicates that there was no authority found from Mrs. Eddy for that section under the heading, "Healing Better than Teaching," except so far as she approved, if she did approve, the collection in the twenty-ninth edition? A. Yes, it may so indicate, although I would want to look up the records before I so stated.

Q. But, according to the system under which those notations were made, that is what it would indicate?

A. As I say, our record is not complete; it was stopped right at this point.

Q. As far as it goes, that was what it was intended to indicate? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Now, on page 85, under the general heading, "General Association of Teachers," Uniformity in Teaching and Practice Required. Sect. 4, there is the notation: "By-Law adopted June 7, 1903. Minor changes evidently made in proof."

Q. Will you be good enough to refer to the adoption of that by-law, or to the record, at least, of June 7, 1903?

A. "The following by-law was adopted by a unanimous vote of those present. It is to be placed as section 4, Article XXXIV," and then in pencil—"XXXIV" with a question mark.

"Uniformity in teaching and practice required. If one or more of the pupils of either a Normal class teacher or of a Primary class teacher shall practice differently from the others, and so depart from the theory and practice which they have been taught,

this departure shall be noted and discussed Christianly at the annual meeting, and then acted upon by the Board of Teachers."

Mr. Whipple—The sentence here is, "by this body of teachers." A. (Continued): "the rule of uniformity in the teaching and practice of Christian Science shall be strictly adhered to by both teacher and pupil. If a pupil persists in disobeying this rule his name shall be dropped from the membership of the Teachers Association."

Mr. Whipple—It says here, "The Association of Teachers." A. (Continued):

"And if a teacher after being admonished, continues to disobey said rule, he shall be dismissed from this board."

Mr. Whipple—"Association" is the word here and not "board." A. (Continued):

"A two-thirds vote shall admit a member or dismiss one, from the Board of Teachers."

Mr. Whipple—"Association of Teachers" here. A. (Continued):

"And when dismissed he shall no longer be regarded as a teacher of Christian Science."

Mr. Whipple—There is the addition, if Your Honor please, in Exhibit 133, of this sentence, besides the minor differences which I have noted as the section was being read:

"He can be reinstated by the Board of Education after he is willing to comply with the rules of the Association of Teachers."

Q. There is nothing in the record, so far as you know, giving specific authority of that sentence? A. No, not up to this point.

Q. So far as you discover. Now on page 97, under the heading "Church Building. Article XLII. The Mother Church Building. Section 3," there is this legend:

"By-Law adopted May 2, 1903. Changes evidently made in proof."

Will you give us the actual by-law as adopted, the terms of the by-law they have adopted?

"On motion and by unanimous vote of those present the following by-law was adopted:

"By-Law. The edifice erected in 1894 for The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, shall not be demolished, joined to another building, nor removed from the spot where it was built."

Mr. Whipple—The addition is, if Your Honor please, in the following words: "without the written consent of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy."

Q. I take it that you have found no specific authority from Mrs. Eddy for the addition of that provision? A. Not so far as I know.

Mr. Whipple—On the following page, 98, under the heading "Church Manual" and the sub-heading "Amendment of By-Laws, Sect. 3," there is this legend:

called by the clerk at 11:00 a. m. Messrs. Chase, McEllan, Stewart and Dittmore present.

"Having received written nomination from the Pastor Emeritus, Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Mr. Adam H. Dickey was unanimously elected a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors to succeed Mr. Ira O. Knapp."

"Meeting adjourned, App. Nov. 25-10, J. V. D."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors dated Nov. 21, 1910, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 461.]

Mr. Krauthoff—On Nov. 18, 1910, the record recites:

"Regular meet of The Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Nov. 18, 1910, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, a. m. Messrs. Chase, McEllan, Stewart and Dittmore present."

"It was unanimously voted that at this, our first regular meeting since the passing on of our beloved associate, Mr. Ira O. Knapp, the secretary be instructed to express to Mr. Knapp's family our appreciation of his services on this board during the many years past."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated Nov. 18, 1910, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 462.]

Q. When did you first become interested in Christian Science? A. In 1893.

Q. Where did you live at that time? A. Kansas City, Missouri.

Q. Were you then engaged in—

Mr. Streeter—What was the other question? What is your question—the next to the last one?

Mr. Krauthoff—When did he first become interested in Christian Science.

Mr. Streeter—Oh, yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—And the answer was 1893.

Mr. Streeter—Yes.

Q. Did you then live at Kansas City, Missouri? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what business were you engaged? A. Manufacturing of clay products.

Q. In connection with your brother, I believe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that an extensive business establishment? A. It was.

Q. And what interested you in Christian Science? A. The healing of one of the members of my family.

Q. What steps did you take after you became interested in Christian Science? A. I continued the study of Christian Science for six years.

Q. Did you become a practitioner of Christian Science? A. I did; I began to practice it at once.

Q. I mean by practitioner, in the sense of having your card in the Journal? A. After six years I gave up my business and went into the practice of Christian Science exclusively.

Q. And took out your card in the Journal? A. Soon thereafter, yes.

Q. What offices did you hold in the activities of the local church in Kansas City, Missouri? A. Why, I began at once to serve in the church in various capacities, as usher, Sunday School teacher, Sunday School superintendent.

Q. And were you, also, one of its Board of Directors, also the presiding officer of the church. Of course, these all came in turn, you understand.

Q. You mean presiding officer of the church or presiding officer of the Board of Directors of the church? A. Of the church at its business meetings.

Q. Yes. A. I was also First Reader of the church up until the time I left to come to Boston.

Q. Did you take what is commonly known as class instruction in the primary class? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then afterward were you taught further? A. Yes. I was called to the Metropolitan College in Boston in the years 1900 and 1901.

Q. And who was your teacher in the Metropolitan College? A. Edward A. Kimball.

Q. Were you thereafter taught by Mrs. Eddy while in her household? A. I was. I was taught in the Normal Class by Mrs. Eddy and given a certificate from her to that effect.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, taking up your work in the local church, I desire to first call your attention to the work that you did in the Sunday School, and I will ask you to state, from the work that you did as a Sunday School teacher in Kansas City and your subsequent experience in Christian Science, of what importance to the movement is the Sunday School work? A. It is considered of the greatest importance.

Q. And the holding of Sunday Schools is provided for in the Church Manual? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, a pleasant and friendly introduction of Mr. Dickey and a recounting of his activities is unobjectionable, but what is the importance of the Sunday School to any issue in this case? Why not pass on to those things that are really in issue?

Mr. Krauthoff—I will approach it in a moment and demonstrate its importance.

The Master—And may we not assume, without more, that all the Christian Scientists regard it as important?

Mr. Krauthoff—The work of the Sunday School?

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—And that it is provided for in the Church Manual?

The Master—That speaks for itself, I suppose.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Q. Are you familiar with the literature of the Christian Science movement as it appears from time to time in the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you recall that from time to time articles appear in these periodicals bearing upon the teaching in the Sunday schools? A. Yes.

Q. Do you regard it expedient to have as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in charge of its periodicals, a trustee publishing articles on a Sunday school provided for by the Church Manual, who is not in every way loyal to the Church Manual?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to.

The Master—I think we shall have to leave that out.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please,

may I be heard for a moment on that? Mr. Dickey is charged at the bar of this Court with having acted arbitrarily and capriciously and not in good faith in the removal of Mr. Rowlands. He has a right to show his own state of mind and the reasons which actuated him in reaching the conclusion that he did.

The Master—Anything further?

Mr. Whipple—The only thing we have charged in the matter of bad faith is as stated in our bill, and this does not meet any charge of that sort or description.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, yes.

Mr. Whipple—All we say is with regard to their removal that they have put up frivolous and baseless charges against Mr. Rowlands—utterly baseless; that the real reason they attempt to oust him is because he will not submit his trust, which came from Mrs. Eddy, to the dictation of these directors. That is all. That is what they are really trying to do, and that they are getting up charges which they really do not believe in and for which there is no foundation, as an ostensible excuse.

The Master—I do not recall anything in the pleadings that raises a question about the Sunday Schools or the literature of the church regarding Sunday schools.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, the case involves the literature of the Church in its entirety, the claim of the plaintiffs being that they have the right to publish the literature of the Church in its entirety, without any control on the part of The Mother Church of its own literature. We are offering to prove that an essential part of this literature is articles written on Sunday schools, which in and of themselves are created and provided for by the Church Manual, which, in the very nature of things, cannot be accurately treated from the standpoint of Christian Science without adhering to the Manual; and that this man, this defendant, does not regard it as expedient to keep in office as a trustee to publish literature on the subject of Sunday schools, a man who is not loyal to this Manual. Now, that is the whole case so far as the plaintiffs are concerned. He claims the right to write articles on our Sunday schools, and sell them in our churches without our having anything to say about it.

The Master—I think we must begin by confining ourselves to those specifications of want of good faith which are brought up by the pleadings. I shall exclude this at present.

Mr. Krauthoff—And we shall note our exception.

Q. In the work that you did in the local church, Mr. Dickey, did you come in contact with the work of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in what manner are lectures given by the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. The Manual provides that each branch church shall—

Mr. Whipple—If you will pardon me, if Your Honor please, he is not asked what the Manual provides. He is asked a plain, simple question.

The Witness—I am going to answer it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I wish you would; all of us wish you would, instead of telling us what we already know.

The Witness—I will be very glad to if you will give me an opportunity.

Mr. Whipple—Very well, go ahead, without telling us what is in the Manual, because that we know.

A. The Manual provides that each branch church shall have a lecture each year, and in compliance therewith the churches employ the lecturers, who are appointed by the Christian Science Board of Directors or The Mother Church, in Boston.

Q. That is, who are members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Q. And are any lectures given in Christian Science churches other than those given by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. None.

Q. Do Christian Scientists, so far as you know, attend any lectures on Christian Science given at other places than given in churches of The Christian Science denomination by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. They do not attend lectures on Christian Science by any others than those who are members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, in Boston.

Q. Are these lectures published from time to time, or at least some of them? A. They are.

Q. By The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. And when these lectures are so published are they sold by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. They are.

Q. To whom? A. To the Christian Scientists and members of The Mother Church at large.

Q. And to branch churches? A. And to the reading rooms of branch churches, yes, sir.

Q. Do you regard it as expedient to have in charge of the publication of lectures delivered by members of The Mother Church a person who is not obedient to the Church Manual?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Dickey, I will suggest that when I make an objection you refrain from answering until it is passed on by the Court.

Mr. Krauthoff—The answer may be taken from the record.

The Witness—I certainly will do so, Mr. Whipple; I was not aware that you were going to object to that.

Mr. Whipple—If you will observe, I was already objecting before you answered.

The Witness—You didn't speak until I answered.

Mr. Whipple—On the other hand, I did; I was objecting before you spoke.

The Master—Well, let us settle this with as little friction as we can. Go on. It is objected to. I will hear what you want to say about the objection.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point we make about that, if Your Honor please, is

this. The Christian Science Publishing Society claims the right to publish lectures on Christian Science and to sell them to branch churches of The Mother Church, without The Mother Church having anything to say about what shall be contained in those lectures. Mr. Rowlands has been removed from office by a vote of Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Dickey is charged with bad faith in the casting of that vote. We now offer to prove by Mr. Dickey, as one of the elements of his good faith, that he regards it as an expedient reason within the meaning of the Deed of Trust to remove from office any trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society who claims the right which I have described.

The Master—Mr. Dickey, as I understand the matter, voted for Mr. Rowlands' removal on certain specified grounds.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—Is this one of the certain specified grounds?

Mr. Krauthoff—The question of the right of the Board of Directors to give directions to the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society is one of the certain specified grounds. The claim in the bill is that we asked them, that is, the directors asked the trustees, to sign a memorandum giving the directors full control of the periodicals.

The Master—I do not find it among the specified grounds; perhaps you can point it out.

Mr. Krauthoff—The lectures, of course, were not mentioned in terms, but the specified grounds are very comprehensive. May I have the bill just a minute?

The Master—I think you had better come at once to the proof of good faith in regard to the specified grounds. I am very anxious to avoid going into any field that will take us beyond the issues in the case.

Mr. Krauthoff—As I understand it, if Your Honor please, that is one of the controversies in this case, whether the Publishing Society can publish lectures and sell them to the Christian Science churches, and in the reading rooms of the Christian Science churches, without those churches having anything to do with the publication of them. In addition to that, if Your Honor please, there is another issue tendered by this bill, and that is that The Mother Church be enjoined from establishing any publishing house of its own and publishing any literature of any kind. That is one of the prayers of the bill; and we have upon that the right to show the importance, not only of the literature as to lectures, but the literature as to everything. It goes to the very heart and the kernel of the controversy—the right of The Mother Church to control its literature, consisting, among other things, of published lectures.

The Master—I think I shall have to exclude it on the same ground that I excluded the other.

Mr. Krauthoff—We note an exception to that.

The Master—Certainly.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, in the work that you did at Kansas City, Mo., did you become acquainted with the nature of the reading rooms conducted by branch churches? A. Yes, I did.

Q. And have you since become more familiar with the work of the reading rooms done generally? A. I have.

Q. What literature is sold in these reading rooms? A. All the literature that is published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Bibles in addition to that.

Q. And that of course includes the works of Mary Baker Eddy? A. Yes.

Q. At one time they were not published by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. That is true.

Q. Who conducts these reading rooms? A. They are conducted by the branch churches, by a librarian appointed or elected by the church.

Q. And does The Mother Church conduct several of its own? A. It does.

Q. Is any other literature sold in these reading rooms, so far as you know, except the literature that you have described? A. Nothing more.

The Master—Isn't that all regulated by the By-Laws which we have been over?

Mr. Krauthoff—I believe it has been provided in a by-law. I thought it would be helpful to have Mr. Dickey state the form and structure of this situation.

Q. And does this literature include the periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. Including the daily newspaper, The Monitor? A. Yes.

Q. Is this literature sold also in the Church buildings at times? A. On some occasions, Wednesdays, I believe.

Q. Wednesdays, following the testimony meeting? A. Yes.

Q. Who purchases this literature from the Publishing Society for these reading rooms? A. Purchased almost entirely by Christian Scientists.

Q. I know; but who purchases it from the Publishing Society in the first place? A. The branch churches, through their reading rooms.

Q. Do you know in the conduct of the business of the Publishing Society, a trustee selling literature to the reading rooms of your churches, and claiming the sole right to do it, who is not in every particular loyal to the Church Manual of The Mother Church?

Mr. Whipple—That, if Your Honor please, is evidently objectionable on the same ground.

The Master—I will make the same ruling on that.

Mr. Krauthoff—And we will take the same exception.

Q. In your work in the branch church at Kansas City you served as Reader, I believe you said? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you briefly describe the manner in which the services in a Christian Science Church are conducted? A. They are conducted by—

The Master—Is that strictly necessary for the purposes of the case?

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I feel that it is or I would not have asked it.

The Master—It will take a long time and I cannot see that it comes near enough to anything we have got to decide to make it material.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will explain the materiality of it. The plaintiffs in the case at bar claim the sole right to prepare the sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches of the world, without the Christian Science churches of the world having anything to say about the preparation of those sermons. In order to understand the precise importance of that controversy it becomes necessary for the Court to be advised as to just what these sermons are and how they are prepared.

The Master—I do not think that it is necessary any further that they be used for the services of the Church.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, if I have progressed that far in Your Honor's consciousness I am grateful to know it.

Q. What sermons are read in these branch churches, Mr. Dickey? A. The sermons prepared by The Christian Science Publishing Society through its Bible Lessons Committee.

Q. Consisting of what? A. Consisting of reading alternately from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, written by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those sermons are called Bible Lessons, I believe, at some times, and at some times are called Lesson Sermons? A. Yes.

Q. And they are arranged as shown in the Christian Science Quarterly which has been introduced in evidence? A. Yes.

Q. What is the importance of the manner of the arrangement of these sermons, Mr. Dickey?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Krauthoff—It seems to me, if Your Honor please, that we do have the right to show, as against people who are claiming the right to prepare our sermons for us, that the manner and the arrangement of these sermons is of such importance that we have some rights in the premises with respect to them.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I think that counsel do not understand quite what they are doing or he is doing. It is quite possible that this Board of Directors, with the assistance of counsel, could construct a better project, a better method of spreading the gospel of Christian Science than Mrs. Eddy did; quite possibly they may; but we are dealing with an order method that she created, and she provided as to how these lessons should be prepared—the Bible Lessons, how they should be read, who should be appointed to do it; and your suggestion is that you desire to substitute the opinion and judgment as to how that should be done of this gentleman and yourself rather than that of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, we had not thought at this stage of the case that we would be called upon to argue it, but in order that Mr. Whipple may know just exactly the falsity of his accusation with respect to us, our position is this: We take the inspired word of Mary Baker Eddy as a complete whole, which means all that she did; and all that she did was to provide that this Publishing Society should be subject to the control of The Mother Church.

The Master—That will be argued later.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

The Master—Now, I want to give you, of course, opportunity to reply to anything that Mr. Whipple states, if you will come directly to it. Is there anything further that you desire to say?

Mr. Krauthoff—Not in view of Your Honor's intimation that the argument is not proper at this time.

The Master—That the sermons—that is the matter you are on now, I think.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—Or the preparation of the sermons is important for the purposes of the church. I do not imagine anyone will think of disputing.

Mr. Whipple—It is a matter of supreme importance, we think, and the trustees have so regarded it, as one of the most important commissions that Mrs. Eddy gave to them in the trust deed.

The Master—Now my objection is that I do not think we add anything to the material evidence by finding out from this witness how and to what extent he thinks it is important.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, the reason that I asked this witness what he thought about it, if Your Honor please, was this: The Board of Directors asked the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society not to name anybody on this Bible Lessons Committee unless he was approved of by the Christian Science Board of Directors.

The Christian Science Board of Directors predicates its right to make such a request on the fact that the Manual says that no person not accepted as suitable by the Christian Science Board of Directors and the Pastor Emeritus shall in any way be connected with The Christian Science Publishing Society. The trustees wrote us and said that that was a subject with which we had nothing to do.

The Master—Pardon me? Why need we go over that now? I am now considering only this: How can the degree of importance of the manner in which the sermons become of importance in the opinion of this witness be material evidence?

Mr. Krauthoff—I will answer that in this way: After the—

The Master—It being admitted on all hands that the sermons and their preparation are of importance, of great importance to the purposes of the Church? Now you do not add anything by asking him that question and getting an answer to it.

Mr. Krauthoff—This is not an ordinary witness on that question, if I may be pardoned for a moment. After the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society had taken that position, subsequently one of them was removed from office—Mr. Rowlands. He brings a suit and says that his removal from office was in bad faith and was arbitrary and capricious, and for a great many other reasons set out in the bill. We are now proving by Mr. Dickey, whose good faith Your Honor is sitting in judgment upon, what induced him to take the step which Your Honor is called upon to say was done in bad faith.

The Master—I do not see how you can make anything more appear on the question of his good faith by asking him to what extent and in what manner the preparation of the sermons is important—it being admitted, as I say, on all hands that they are of great importance.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, having reached that point, why, we will move on.

Q. Do you know of anything, Mr. Dickey, that makes the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the only preachers in all these Christian Science churches throughout the world, outside of the order of Mrs. Eddy in that respect which was adopted and became a part of the Church Manual?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. I think that I should have to object to that on the ground that I do not understand it. There may be other objections after you have elucidated what it means.

Mr. Krauthoff—We may concede that Mr. Whipple does not understand it, but here is what we are trying to point out, if Your Honor please—

The Master—No; put the question again. Rather than tell what you are trying to do, let us have the exact question.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well. Will the stenographer read it?

[The question is read as follows: "Do you know of anything, Mr. Dickey, that makes the Bible, together with 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' the only preachers in all these Christian Science churches throughout the world, outside of the order of Mrs. Eddy in that respect which was adopted and became a part of the Church Manual?"]

The Witness—No.

Mr. Whipple—I think I will have to object to that.

The Master—Do you know anything outside of Mrs. Eddy which makes so-and-so and so-and-so the only preachers—is that it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—I cannot see how we gain anything, but you may get an answer to that question if he can answer it. A. I know of nothing outside of the Christian Science Manual that does that.

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please, because that was not the question. Do you know anything outside of Mrs. Eddy's orders with regard to it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mrs. Eddy's orders, which became a part of the Church Manual.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that involves a great many questions.

The Master—I think we had better let the answer stand as it is.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

The Master—It cannot make very much difference.

Q. In your work at Kansas City in these various capacities in the branch church and in your work as a member of the Board of Directors, have you had occasion to study the relation of The Mother Church to its branches throughout the world? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the bill filed by the plaintiffs in this case it is alleged that of 1800 churches. Will you please state the relation of The Mother Church to the branch churches as it is worked out in practice from day to day and in the work that you are doing as a director?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. That all appears in the Manual.

Mr. Bates—I am glad you have found that there is a Manual!

[Loud applause]

Mr. Whipple—There never has been a body of men more consistent supporters of the Manual than these trustees.

Mr. Bates—Whom are you addressing?

Mr. Whipple—I am addressing these people who are impatient enough to clap their hands in a court of justice.

Mr. Bates—They are wise enough to recognize the inconsistency of your position.

Mr. Whipple—We do not want to recognize that sort of thing in a court of justice! We have the judicial determination here and we ought not have this sort of display.

Mr. Bates—You are fighting the whole Church.

Mr. Whipple—We are not fighting the Church.

The Master—I think I should have—

PUBLIC LIBRARY AS CITIZENSHIP BUILDER

Ways of Service in Americanization Work Are Pointed at the Informal Library Institute at Simmons College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The public library is a very desirable place in which to build up citizenship, speakers emphasized at the informal library institute, held by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts at Simmons College, July 15-17, inclusive. They also told of how the libraries were busily engaged in helping immigrants to become citizens long before the activity became known as "Americanization."

Libraries have been teaching immigrant children to love good stories in the English language, tales of patriotism and folklore as well as fairy stories, and books on "how to do" and "how to make," say the librarians. Also, books with settings in their native land have brought them to look upon the library as a friend indeed. Adults of many tongues have come to borrow books which gave simple lessons in the English language, in fundamental United States civics and in how to improve their ability to make a living.

And if Americanization is accepted in its broadest and latest definition, that of teaching all the people in the United States how to realize their full powers and opportunities as citizens, then the libraries have ever been a vital factor indeed. As a most fitting center for community work, those who had parts upon the institute's program brought out that in the first place the library is one building, in the community where every one, regardless of who he is, of how much he knows or how much he has, may come and receive equal privileges with all. For this reason the non-English speaking and of little education or means has learned that the public library is almost without limits in helpfulness and human intelligence. They go to the libraries in every sort of perplexity, private or otherwise, and expect to get or to find out what they seek.

During the Tuesday morning session of the institute, in dealing particularly with Americanization, it was further shown that many immigrant men and women would go to a library but would not go to a schoolhouse. Then, too, the library usually has a hall or room very congenial for class work. And in the library, when any special books, the latest reports or best sources of information were at any time needed for the class work or in the midst of it, such tools were right at hand, in abundance and delightfully arranged.

Ways of Service Pointed Out

"The Library and the Community," the subject handled by Miss Margaret Jackson, instructor in New York Public Library School, brought to those attending the institute a survey of the different ways in which the public library may serve the community, and the ways Miss Jackson pointed out were so manifold, so big, and so progressive that the average layman upon hearing them might easily have wondered how this institution where one goes to get books could come to distribute so many benefits.

Afterward, another speaker, Miss Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library, explained that of all that goes to make up the library, the librarian is the all-important head upon which the success and the value of the institution depends; that an able librarian fills the position of a director of citizenship, community expert for the distribution of knowledge, and promoter of civic brotherhood.

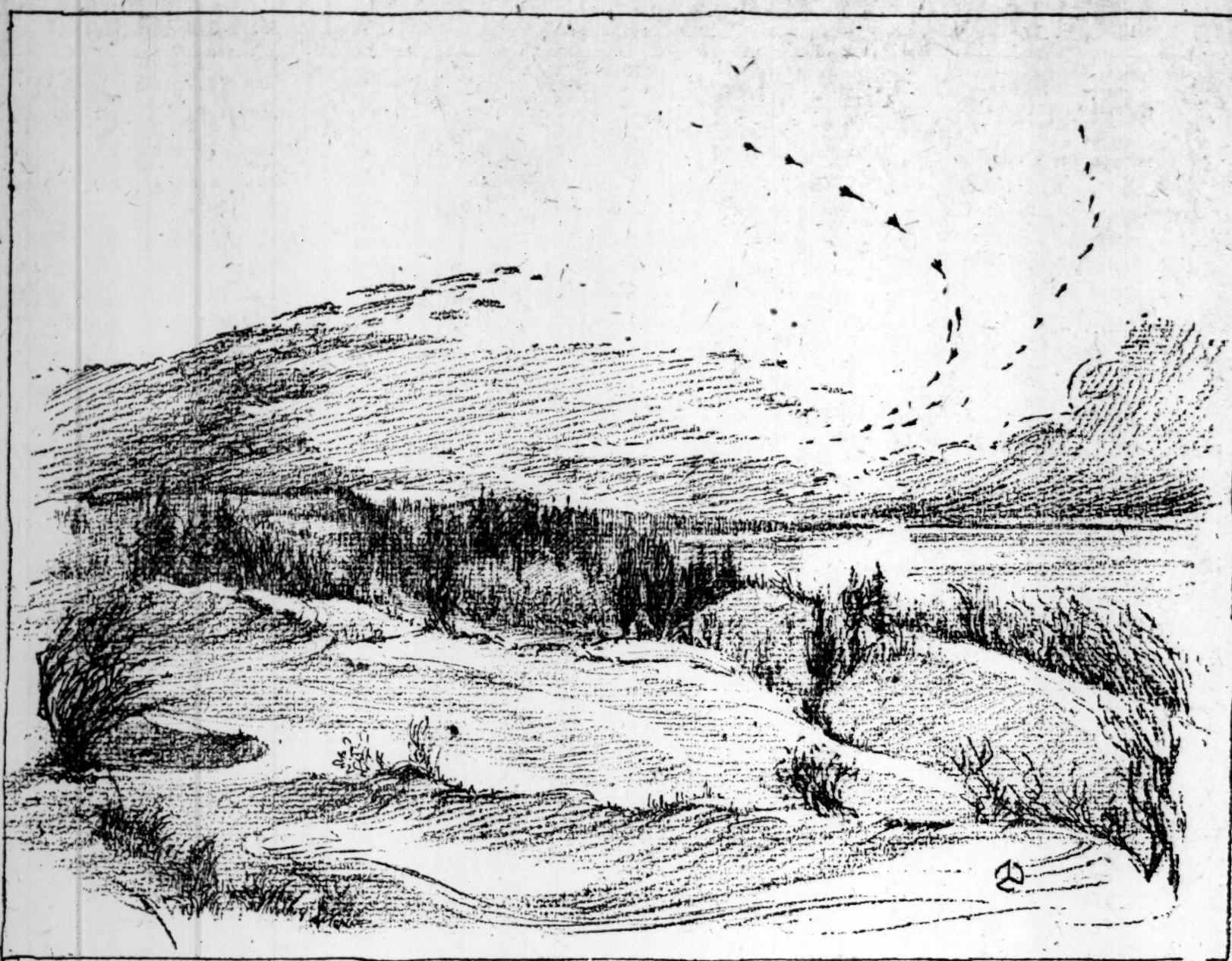
Librarians from various cities in the State related experiences in working with people from other lands; how the library held sewing and cooking classes, musical and dramatic entertainments with only the immigrants in native costume taking part; what remarkable success obtained when international art exhibits were conducted; and how the libraries in some instances are doing almost as much outside the library and away from it as in it—how the library is going out through the community as well as welcoming the people to the good things within its own walls.

SASKATCHEWAN LAND INQUIRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Much advertising is being given this Province in the United States as the result of the work of the Saskatchewan Land Settlement Association, formed at the instigation of the Dominion Department of Immigration recently for the purpose of handling inquiries concerning farm lands received by the offices of the Canadian immigration authorities in the United States. During the past month 6000 letters have been received by the association and distributed among the members, who under the provisions of the by-laws, must answer the inquiries fully. From the nature of the letters received it is stated by the secretary of the association that conditions in this Province are quite imperfectly understood in the United States.

PRICE AND THE SIX NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
BRANTFORD, Ontario.—When the Price of Wheat rises this city in October he will make a motor trip to the Six Nations Reserve in the valley of the Grand River, a few miles from here, where he will be made a chief of the Mohawk tribe. This position was once held by the celebrated Joseph Brant, who adhered to the British side in the Revolutionary War and came to upper Canada at its termination, bringing his tribe with him from New York State.



Michigan sand dunes moving in from the lake

WHERE MOUNTAINS TRAVEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

THREE OAKS, Michigan.—While sand merchants each year ship away more and more of the famous Indiana sand dunes, to make building material for the great manufacturing region at the foot of Lake Michigan, farther up on the shores of the lake, in the State of Michigan, a patch of the drifting dunes has been preserved by the "Warren Foundation." The Indiana dunes are well moored. Their chief danger is that they will be dug up and carted away before they are set aside for a national park. The Michigan dunes need more than legislation to hold them down.

A "foundation" hereabouts means a corporate creation of recent Michigan statute by conformity with which a person or possessions gives up possession for public use without letting go entirely. That is, properties can be dedicated to public use and care, while title does not pass from the owner. In that sense the Chamberlain Museum, Warren Woods and the Drifting Dunes are now in possession of the public—for preservation, study and admiration.

Admiration in the case, at least, of the dunes is sure to become a sort of wondering awe, once the summer traveler turns from the pike to the shore and abandoning automobile performance, mounts with sinking, sliding feet, upward into their mysterious recesses among half-buried forests of oak and elm and tamarack. He comes upon a landscape of phantasmagoric wonders. Here mountains move.

Mountains in Miniature
These dunes are mountains in miniature. They have their peaks and crests, their rounded domes and precipices, the vast natural amphitheaters of any mountain range; and they stretch for imperial distances along the curving shore. The wonder of them all, in the long stretch from below the Indiana State line to the mouth of the St. Joseph River in Michigan, is the great Warren Dune.

The dunes move in from the lake on to the great level plain, where fruit farmers have their little tracts and their bungalows, but sooner or later the vegetation struggling against their onset, conquers and holds them fast. To the left of a ravine which leads to the Warren Dune there is a dune which has been so captured and held fast.

Perhaps 50 feet up from the plain this ravine becomes an amphitheater among the hill crests. Here stand tamaracks, elms and butternuts, many of them 100 feet tall, but topped by 250 feet by the brow of the Warren Dune. Here they stand motionless and sheltered but doomed. Their fate is clearly seen in the spectacle of other great trees, cropping out of the tawny hillside, some beginning to be buried, some half buried and others at the crest completely hidden beneath the shifting sand.

Travel One Foot a Month
Stakes driven by George R. Fox, director of the museum, show that the dunes move about one foot a month, until the trees and bushes on the sheltered landward side manage to aggregate a strength in their roots and stalks that holds back the moving monsters of sand. Going up and down the Warren Dune the visitor has the curious experience of passing through treets. The tips of elms that once stood at full length on a level plain, stick up in the sand waste like dried bushes.

scope reveal particles as clear as glass.

This pulverized quartz was ground off the rock surface of the earth in geological ages by the ice. Mammoth rivers carried it as silt down into the hollow, which by recession of the waters became Lake Michigan. The movement of the waters piled it in great hillocks.

What, then, makes these hills move today? The wind, of course. In the lakeward face of the dune is a mammoth hollow, lunar shaped, its depth inland. It is an excavation of the face of the dune dug by the winds. The sands roll up the face of the hill and pile over the top, slowly, silently, and insidiously.

The crest is perpetually sliding over and downward. The cumulative effect is seen at the bottom of the landward slope, where the marking stakes have been driven.

The Warren Dune reaches inland from the lake edge for three-quarters of a mile, and it is about half a mile wide at the lake base, and it is still moving inland.

"But the vegetation will get it before long," said the museum director. "There is a limit to the journey even of this one."

The Town of Three Oaks
Edward Kirk Warren's father was a preacher in the struggling little western community of Three Oaks, coming from Vermont. Warren, the son, was 14 when he set foot in Michigan. His fortune was made when he began manufacturing "featherbone," a substitute for the whalebone strips or grandmothers carried as stiffening for their stays. He began taking chicken and turkey feathers and shredding the quills, stitching the strips together and so producing narrow thin lengths of a pliable, resilient substance which has supplanted whalebone and steel to a considerable extent all over the world.

The factory is still here, dominating the village physically as Edward Kirk Warren dominated it financially and socially, employing 300 "hands," most of whom were girls from surrounding farmsteads.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OIL PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Prof. J. C. Gwillim of the mining engineering department of the Queen's University, Kingston, has undertaken to make for the British Columbia government a survey of the western Peace River district at the headwaters of the Peace River, and with a party has gone north for this purpose. The particular object of the survey is to ascertain the oil possibilities of that region. There is a belief among geologists and prospectors that the country has petroleum as well as the Alberta section, and Professor Gwillim's work will be to investigate the lay of the land and make a report to the government. The professor had undertaken this survey before being requested by the Alberta government to make an examination of Alberta's iron possibilities.

For the purpose of furnishing a complete geological map of the country through which the Smoky and Little Smoky rivers flow, Prof. F. H. McLaren of the Canadian geological survey has gone north with a party of four men, to carry to a conclusion the work commenced last summer.

ALIENS ARRESTED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
NORTH BAY, Ontario.—Two aliens of Austrian birth have been arrested on the charge of tampering with the rails which caused the wreck of the Canadian Pacific train No. 2, transcontinental, 80 miles east of this town.

WINNIPEG'S NEW WATER SUPPLY

Great Engineering Feat Just Completed Includes a Conduit Almost 100 Miles Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—There has recently been completed in Winnipeg one of the great engineering feats of the North American continent, the construction of a conduit almost 100 miles in length which brings a practically inexhaustible supply of soft water from Shoal Lake, Ontario, to the inhabitants of Greater Winnipeg. There are only four other communities in the world that have some a greater distance to secure their water supply than the Greater Winnipeg Water District, which includes nearly all the municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg. The Shoal Lake water has been brought here at a total cost of almost \$16,000,000, although the original estimates only called for \$13,500,000. The increase in the cost of materials and labor due to the war were responsible for the additional expense.

The evolution in a few years of Winnipeg's water supply system from a few wells whose combined capacity was measured by barrels, to the best and most modern system available, capable of delivering 85,000,000 gallons per day of the finest soft water, is a substantial indication of the growth of the city of Winnipeg. In the early days in Winnipeg—that is in the eighties—the citizens obtained water from men who made deliveries from square tanks mounted on wheels, or in winter from large barrels drawn on sleighs. The water was taken from wells, scattered over the town. Deliveries were made in this manner, even after the installation of a systematized supply and were continued until a sufficient number of houses were fitted with piping to make this business of delivering water unprofitable.

After the city outgrew the barrel system of water delivery, a number of artesian wells supplied the needs of the citizens until April, 1919, when the present Shoal Lake water was forced through the mains.

A Grand Reservoir

It is an interesting fact, that on the evening of Feb. 21, 1884, Dr. Asnew in reading a paper on "Our Water Supply" before the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, advocated Shoal Lake as the logical source of Winnipeg's future water supply. "This beautiful lake, a part of the Lake of the Woods, is the grandest reservoir to which we must ultimately look," he asserted. "This lake embosomed in Laurentian rocks, is about 300 feet higher than Winnipeg, and as there is no intervening height of land, the water might be brought by a system of canals and pipes to the top of Birs' Hill, and from that elevation distributed to the city by the ordinary system of distribution pipes. Should this plan be found feasible in practice, the first cost would be the only cost. There can be no doubt from the geologic situation of the lake and its catch basin, the water is not surpassed for purity on this continent." Certain lands required had to be

purchased—some from the Hudson's Bay Company, some from the Indians, through whose reserve the final stretch of aqueduct was projected. The reserve lands cost \$5 per acre for 300 acres and in addition the Greater Winnipeg Water District purchased the whole of Indian Bay, 3000 acres, bottom and all for 50 cents an acre.

A quarter section near Winnipeg was also purchased to give accommodation to the reservoir when Winnipeg's consumption of water reaches 25,000,000 gallons of water per day. The present rate of daily consumption is approximately 7,000,000 gallons.

An indication of the magnitude of the work lies in the eight river crossings which have been made—seven of them effected during the winter. The Falcon River, the Boggy River twice, the Birch River, the Brokenhead River, the Whitemouth River, and the Seine River all had to be excavated underneath their beds and syphon-like tubes of concrete eight feet in diameter constructed from one side to the other. At the rivers, spillways have been constructed so that at any time the water can be diverted and the aqueduct emptied for inspection and repairs. From Shoal Lake to the Birch River the duct is wide enough for a boat to pass down for inspection purposes and hooks and rings at the head of the river syphons to raise the boat so that it can cross the river on the surface.

Tunnel Below Red River

The final step in bringing Shoal Lake water to Winnipeg was the construction of a tunnel driven 50 feet below the level of the Red River. The tunnel is unique in itself, being the only one in Canada to be driven beneath the bed of a river for the purpose of carrying water, and its construction was a monumental task.

The original scheme of financing for the water project was for the sale of the British market of inscribed stock, 40-year term, bearing 4½ per cent interest. A small amount of this long-term stock was sold in the fall of 1914 prior to the war. The British market closed with the outbreak of

the war and the long-term stock could not be sold. The only available course then was to issue short date debentures and sell them in the United States and Canada. The average cost of borrowed capital, funded and temporary, including all expenses during the first two years, was 5½ per cent, but during the next two years it had risen to slightly over 6 per cent. The sum to pay interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to finally retire the debt will be levied in annual installments during a period of 36 years. The tax will be on the land within the district and will be on an assessed value of only excluding buildings and improvements.

CANADA'S TARIFF WITH WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—Public opinion in the British West Indies favors a further reduction in the customs tariffs covering trade between the islands and Canada, according to the statement made here recently by Sir Edward Davison, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the islands, who has come to the Dominion to endeavor to promote closer commercial relations between the West Indies and this country. From St. John Sir Edward went to upper Canada to consult with T. B. Macaulay, president of the Canada-West Indies League, and other officers of the league, as to the best means of furthering the purpose of his visit.

An increase in the preference granted under the mutual preferential tariff arranged between Canada and the British West Indies in 1913 is to be discussed at the triennial meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the island in Barbados next spring. The arrangement made in 1913 has had the effect of stimulating Canada-West Indian trade considerably. Sir Edward said, and though the existence of war conditions for of greater part of the six years has made it impossible to judge accurately as to the effect the preference would have in normal times it is believed in the West Indies that the continuance of the present arrangement or, better, an increase in the preference would greatly benefit business.

The Barbados meeting will also discuss the advisability of granting a tariff preference to Great Britain. Since Great Britain has now extended a preference to the West Indies the expectation, Sir Edward stated, is that the islands will reciprocate. A declaration by the Chambers of Commerce in favor of such action would doubtless have weight with the West Indian authorities.

SOLDIER SETTLERS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—In the number of soldiers taking up farming through the efforts of the Soldier Settlement Board, Alberta leads all other provinces of the Dominion. Total applications made in Alberta for loans up to July 1 was over 4000, exceeding by nearly 1000 those made in any other province. The total number of loans already approved is 1122, more than 100 more than any other province east or west. During the first two weeks in June, over \$2,000,000 was loaned to soldier settlers, while the total loans since the establishment of the board in Canada now have reached the huge sum of \$14,500,000.

NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM IS FAVORED

New President of Boston Chamber of Commerce Tells of Part Organization Hopes to Take in Affairs of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Citizenship work and agitation for a national budget system will make up a part of the contribution of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to national activities during the coming year, according to John R. Macomber, head of a banking house, who has just been elected president of the chamber. "The Boston Chamber of Commerce is more than a trade organization—it is a civic body of large possibilities for the common welfare," said Mr. Macomber. "I hope that its work may prove so stimulating this year that not one of its 4000 members will have failed to do something really constructive for the city and the Nation."

"One of the foremost needs of the United States, I believe, at the present time, is a budget system. The present national financing is based on obsolete practices, and should be superseded by up-to-date methods. The chamber, I feel certain, is heartily in favor of a budget system and will urge it upon Congress."

"Citizenship work is another vital necessity. I do not think that the mere Americanization of aliens is sufficient. There are great numbers of American citizens who know altogether too little about our government and who are quite as much in need of instruction and help as to their rights and duties as is the average foreigner who comes to our shores. Combating political illiteracy in our adult population is an important work, and one in which I am sure the Chamber can give great aid."

"Naturally, New England is chiefly interested in the development of the port of Boston. That is something we are all interested in. The war necessitated changes in our plans, but within the coming year I believe that something definite will have been accomplished. Before anything else is done, however, there must be an improvement in railroad facilities. The Chamber has developed a policy for promoting Boston's welfare in this respect which I feel is most constructive and valuable. This policy will be put into operation as soon as definite action is taken regarding the return of railroads to the private owners."

"More decisive action than has been possible under war conditions may be desirable to promote New England's interests in matters of national importance. It may be well to get into the closest possible touch with such movements. We want to make our work as effective as we can for the general good."

LACK OF POWER STOPS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRE, Vermont.—Shortage of electrical energy because of lack of rains threw 2000 persons out of work in the granite quarries of this city on Monday. The electrical energy is furnished by water power at dams and hydraulic power stations in Bolton Falls, Mad River Valley, and Molly's Falls. Relief was expected from Essex Junction Falls, about 50 miles distant, from this city, but a telephone message stated that the same condition exists there.

INDIANA LIMESTONE

The Aristocrat of Building Materials

At the Rate of a Bank a Week—

At the rate of a bank a week it would take us several years to show you a picture of every bank which has been built in the United States and Canada of Indiana Limestone, "The Aristocrat of Building Materials."

This is but another way of saying that Indiana Limestone has come to be recognized as an ideal material for the ideal bank building.

It has the beauty, dignity, and permanence which you naturally desire and is turned out by a great and highly specialized industry in such enormous quantity that its price makes it a conservative investment and deliveries can be made on schedule time.

Surely you owe it to yourself to know about it and so—

Send for Volume IV which is written and illustrated from the banker's own view-point. A sample of the stone will also be sent on request.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Assn.
P. O. Box 506 Bedford, Indiana

Bank by Mail

Many Savings Depositors now do their banking by mail, with entire safety.

4½ Per Cent

Was the rate of the last dividend in our Savings Department. We invite your account, whether small or large. Write us.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Spring Oiling Problem

"Splash" automobile spring oiler is positively guaranteed to keep the springs "working in oil" all the time the car is running.

The splash spring oiler makes your car ride easy, saves wear and tear and tires.

Ford sets of 4 by mail, \$1.50.

For Buick, Dodge, Overland and all cars with 4 springs, sets of 4 by mail, \$3.00.

Send name of car and your dealer's name with order.

PLYMOUTH SUPPLY CO.,

2011 Plymouth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Kitzman Boot Shop

has removed to its old location in the

Meyers Arcade,

924 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis

(It's a little further up Nicollet but it pays to walk.)

THE FRANCES SHOP

Correct Apparel for Women

117 South Michigan St.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

The Shop That Shows The New Things

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats

Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Kellum Store

SOUTH BEND, IND.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON BEATS
BROOKLYN STAR

San Francisco Player Is Forced
to Play Three Sets in the
United States National Clay-
Court Tennis Tournament

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The three California players in the United States national clay-court tennis championship race continued their advance at the expense of the eastern and middle western players Wednesday in the fifth round of the men's singles. A. B. Graven of Berkeley, defeated C. A. Major Jr. of New York, in straight sets 9-7, 6-0, R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco, defeated P. S. Brain of Minneapolis, 6-4, 6-1, and W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, defeated S. H. Vosell of Brooklyn, New York, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

Major put up a hard fight in the first set, but Graven solved his slow drives toward the end of the match and in the second round went after the easterner hard, driving fast and true to Major's back court. He soon had his opponent running from side to side to make returns and went through the second set with a love score.

Johnston was given a real battle by Vosell. The coast player was more successful in taking the net and his powerful forehand was good for points numerous times.

One of the upsets of the tournament took place in the fifth round of the men's singles when L. H. Waldener of Winnetka, Illinois, won his fifth trophy as sectional doubles champion of the last 15 years ago, eliminated H. T. Byford, one of the favorites of the Chicago contingent, in three hard-fought sets. Waldener is president of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, and is one of the veterans of the game. He is a left-hand player and his toppling shots and cross court strokes put Byford on the run.

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association champion, defeated R. H. Burdick of Chicago in the most exciting court battle of the tournament, 7-5, 10-12, 7-5.

Westbrook played for every point more carefully than Burdick, but the latter's driving, and particularly his overhead smashes of attempts to lob were extremely spectacular. After the lead alternated in the first set, Westbrook finally clinched it when he heightened his pace toward the end and was successful in taking Burdick out of position with sharp shots to the four corners of the court.

Both changed courts for the second set and renewed their play with even more fire than that of the rallies which closed the first set. Burdick was inclined to settle with fast, quick drives, meeting the ball in the rise of the bound. In his eagerness to put every element of speed into his strokes, the player lost a tattoo to Westbrook's back court when he had the advantage of position, but his smashing style made him prone to reckless use of his openings, and he erred on smashes which might have made points.

Burdick had a lead of 4-2 in games in the deciding set but could not stampede the Detroit man. Westbrook inched up on the Chicago man by starting plays, still Burdick grew more spendthrift with his strokes, trying to hasten a finish by hitting the ball hard. This caused the error which lost for him.

The low, hard drives which shot off R. G. Kinsey's racket and just skimmed the net, landing without much bounce deep into his opponent's court, gave the San Francisco player a victory in straight sets against P. S. Brain of Minneapolis, 6-4, 6-1. The match was in the fifth round of men's singles.

In the first set, Brain had some success in forcing his way to the net where he volleyed well, and for a short time seemed to have broken Kinsey's attack; but the Californian gauged Brain's play, and began passing him with the hard drives down the alley line, and before Brain could pull together and improvise a new style of play against the alert Pacific coast man, the match was gone.

Brain was the second last of the Minneapolis players to drop from the running, as in the morning, T. N. Jayne of the same city defaulted his fourth-round match to S. H. Vosell of Brooklyn. Vosell was scheduled against W. M. Johnston later in the day, and in consideration of the fact that Jayne originally had been on the program to play the Brooklyn man on Tuesday afternoon, Jayne felt it would be sportsmanship to default in order to permit Vosell to enter the match against Johnston, ex-national tennis champion, without the exertion of a morning game to hamper his efforts.

Play in the women's events opened with Miss Julia Stephens of Detroit, Miss Corine Gould of St. Louis and Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago, starting out in the play. In the first round Miss M. K. Vorhees of Chicago eliminated Mrs. Ralph Field of Cincinnati, 6-4, 6-3, 10-8 in a keen contest.

Mrs. Field is one of the holders of the national clay court doubles of last season and Miss Vorhees' victory, although one strictly on merit of the play, was a surprise.

WASHINGTON IS
IN SIXTH PLACE

Senators Pass Boston Red Sox
in American League Baseball
Championship Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Club..... Won..... Lost..... P.C.
Chicago..... 48..... 27..... .640
New York..... 42..... 30..... .583
Cleveland..... 42..... 33..... .565
Detroit..... 40..... 34..... .540
St. Louis..... 34..... 40..... .457
Washington..... 32..... 42..... .434
Boston..... 31..... 41..... .430
Philadelphia..... 19..... 53..... .263

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Cleveland 2, Boston 1
Washington 11, Chicago 1
St. Louis 5, New York 0
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4

WASHINGTON IS—The Washington Senators passed the Boston Red Sox in the American League baseball championship race yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Red Sox, 11 to 1, in a hard-fought game at Fenway Park.

Washington was the only eastern team to win a game, the Senators easily defeating the Chicago White Sox by a score of 11 to 1. Cleveland won from the Boston Red Sox in a hard-fought game 3 to 1; while St. Louis easily shut out New York, 5 to 0. Detroit was the other winning team, the Tigers requiring 14 innings to secure a verdict over the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 5 to 4.

WASHINGTON BATS HARD
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Washington Senators defeated the Chicago White Sox, 11 to 1, Wednesday in a game that was featured by the apparent ability of the visitors to hit White Sox pitchers almost at will. The locals gave a miserable exhibition in their bat work. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 1 2 5 0 1 6—11 15 1
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 4
Batteries—Erickson and Pichnik; Landerholm, Danforth and Schalk, Lynn, Umpires—Owens and Connolly.

CLEVELAND WINS, 3 TO 1
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland Americans defeated the Boston Red Sox Wednesday, 3 to 1. The contest was close up to the sixth frame when the visitors began to weaken. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—3 8 0
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 4
Batteries—Shooker and Severed; Shawkey and Hannan. Umpires—Morarity and Hildebrand.

DETROIT WINS IN FOURTEENTH
DETROIT, Michigan.—The Philadelphia Athletics and Detroit Tigers battled for 14 innings Wednesday before the Tigers finally put across a winning tally and won the contest 5 to 4. The score:

INNINGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Det..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5 11 1
Phi..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 13 4
Batteries—Ehman and Almshorn; Johnson, McPerry and Perkins. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.

PROGRAM IS OUT FOR BIG REGATTA
National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to Hold Championship Events on Quinsigamond

NEW YORK, New York.—The forty-fifth annual championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 1 and 2, at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Massachusetts. All races will be one mile and a quarter straightaway, except the quarter-mile dash. The program is as follows: Aug. 1—Intermediate four-oared shell, senior quadruple scull, intermediate single, senior international four-oared shell, association single, intermediate eight. Aug. 2—Senior double, senior four-oared shell, intermediate double, championship single, senior quadruple, senior eight. In addition to the usual championship events, the regatta committee has unanimously decided to add the following open races, open to soldiers and sailors of the allied nations: A single scull shell race, open to those who have never won the single scull shell championship of the National Association for a silver cup emblematic of the championship of the world, presented by Maj.-Gen. J. P. O'Ryan, second place to receive a silver medal, and a bronze medal going to third place. Also a four-oared zig open boat with coxswain weighing 105 pounds, with gold medals for first place, silver to second, and bronze medals for third place, presented by J. F. Mulcahy, president of Atlanta Boat Club, New York.

Entries close on Saturday, July 18, with F. R. Fortmeyer, Secretary, P. O. Box 740, New York City.

RED SOX BUY PITCHER
DES MOINES, Iowa.—Paul Musser, pitcher of the Des Moines Western League Baseball Club, was sold yesterday to the Boston Americans. He will report at once.

BRITISH GOLFING
FOR THE LADIES

Their Efforts in Competition
Have Been Foremost in the
Intensity of an Enthusiastic
Revival This Year

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 8.

LONDON, England.—It has been remarked that of the numerous and almost confusing features of the new season of British golf, in all the intensity of an enthusiastic revival, the play of the professionals and the efforts in competition of the ladies have been foremost. It was always a foregone conclusion that when the game was fully resumed the women would set a very fast pace in it, for they have a capacity for competition and championships that passes the understanding of even the keenest male golfers. In pre-war times their open championship was always the least of the season, and as the autumn leaves were falling they lingered on with competitions here and there when stern males had put their games behind them and toiled in the cities again.

In high male golfing circles it is considered that, ethically, championships are bad, and anyhow not more than one or two should be permitted for the whole game. The absolutists aver, indeed, that there is the open championship, in which all may play, come where they may, be their status any kind, and that as "championship" means supremacy there should be no sectioning of such a thing, and therefore no other championships. The ideal is, as is known, not fully maintained; but it exerts an influence and the term championship has not been applied to any new male golf events in Britain for very long past.

But the women, subsisting not to such a doctrine; their thesis is that there may be championships for all spaces and all communities, and these are again divisible into smaller lots for the establishment of more championships. If a man, as poets say, may be king of himself, cannot a woman be king of her own veritable golfing ego? There is the feminine ideal, or something like it.

Thus it happens that the feminine championships of this game are much multiplied, and even two or three seasons before the war a new one was added to the list, and it was claimed for it that it was of the best, as indeed its name seemed to indicate, for it was the "English close championship," confined, that is, to English-born or otherwise well qualified women players, as distinct from those who called themselves Scottish, Irish, or Welsh, and played accordingly. It is a great name for a championship; but some how the idea and the practice of it feel weak, for "England," as just England, has always shown some sort of disdain toward the idea of reserving championships with such a particularity for herself, not merely in golf, but in other sports, but has just taken her chance with the Irish, Scottish, and Welsh in the open British events.

No English Championship
To act otherwise would seem to suggest that the senior partner in the grand island combination was afraid of some of the others, as it never should be. The male golfers have had no English championship of their own, nor will have, though surely if any section had cause to fear the northerners they have. But the English women start their golf championship, and it turns out that this event is the first accepted golf championship of any description that has been played in England, excepting only the Irish professional affair, which hardly comes within the category.

But they had some great days before that, and had attracted much attention to themselves. Particularly an event was arranged at Worpleston, a good inland course in the outer London zone, at a fair of men and women, the men pitted against the women in a team match, on a new handicap system by which the men, instead of allowing their fair rivals strokes, gave them yards, permitting them to drive from short tees, the allowance being varied at the different holes, according to an estimate of how much the good male player gained, or might be expected to gain over the woman player in wooden club play from the tee and through the green where length was needed and striven for.

Thus at the longest hole they were given a start of a little over 100 yards, and at most of the ordinary two-shot holes about half as much. The theory seemed to be that if the two sexes were equalized in the long game they might fight the business out on level terms. In the short, in which it was assumed there was approximate equality, however, rules and theories are very difficult to apply in cases like this. The people who promoted this affair called it a "test," and made much of it, but of what it was a "test" it is hard indeed to say, and anyhow nobody wanted to test anything. If it was a test as to whether golf may be enjoyed in any circumstances, even when the game is somewhat stupidly tinkered with, the proposition was proved.

They were good players, the men and the women, and the results indicated that the allowance made for the difference in shots with the wood was probably too much, for the men did not commonly catch up, and so they had to be hitting hard in their approaches, when the ladies could exercise their faintest arts. This latter gave them a tremendous advantage; there is all the difference in the world between running up from 50 or 60 yards, and being obliged to give the ball a real smack in the half-iron way from much farther range. When, indeed, the parties were approximately level in the approaching the men showed superiority, and one of the axioms of the promoters was disproved.

Miss Cecil Leitch, the open champion, showed remarkable form and seemed to be even firmer with her iron shots, and more masculinely orthodox, as one might say, on the tee, than before the war. She is now almost certainly the best woman player the game has known. In the past there have been Miss Rhonda Adair, Miss May Hezlet, Miss D. I. Campbell and Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, to give them their old names, for they are all changed by unorthodox golfers. Those were the four best—yes, the best in the world. Miss Cecil Leitch, one is persuaded, is on balance something better than any of them were.

Women vs. Men
In this match at Worpleston she was pitted against Harold Hilton, who was downy 2 on her, but he played the last two loosely and she was steady with a 4 and a 5 and won them both, thus halving the match. Miss Chubb, once a championship finalist, beat H. D. Gillies in the second match by 4 and 2, and Miss Barry, Mrs. McNair, and Mrs. Willock Pollen all won their games. Four-ball matches were played in the afternoon when Miss Leitch and Miss Chubb beat Hilton and De Montmorency, the Eton schoolmaster, who is clever but unconventional golfer, and on this occasion took the place of Gillies in an emergency and played with borrowed clubs, which is a thing that every good golfer hates to do. On the day the women won by a point, for they scored four matches to the men's three, in the singles, and in the afternoon each side won a couple of four-ball matches.

One reflection is that the game was in some measure a concession to the new idea of golf socialism as between the sexes, that is supposed to have arisen during the war, but that feeling is being discouraged now in the best quarters and mixed golf will probably never have the vogue in Great Britain that mixed tennis has. The keen and good men players want the game for themselves and are known to imply that the ladies do not perceive the inwardness of it. Another reflection is that handicapping by yards is the idea of golf socialism as between the sexes, that is supposed to have arisen during the war, but that feeling is being discouraged now in the best quarters and mixed golf will probably never have the vogue in Great Britain that mixed tennis has. The keen and good men players want the game for themselves and are known to imply that the ladies do not perceive the inwardness of it. 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LIVE-STOCK MEN
FOR REGULATIONSatisfactory Packer Legislation
Said to Be Much to the Interest of the Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Washington Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Live-stock producer sentiment relative to packer legislation at Washington is given expression and the statement made that it does not run to such extremes as government ownership and operation of packing plants, in an editorial in the current issue of Wallace's Farmer at Des Moines, Iowa. Henry C. Wallace, one of the editors of the paper, is chairman of the committee of 15 recently constituted by live-stock producers of the country for the purpose, in part, of conferring with packers on mutual problems.

Wallace's Farmer first reviews proposed legislation introduced in the Senate. It says:

"Two bills designed to control the meat packing and allied industries are now in the hands of the Senate committee. One is known as the Kenyon-Anderson Bill, the other as the Kendrick Bill. Both are designed to give the government control of the packing business through the medium of a license system which will enable the government to check up packing operations very carefully both as to the packing of meats and as to the extent to which packers are engaging in other lines of business. Both are intended to bring about certain reforms in the ownership and conduct of stockyards. Both provide penalties for discriminatory practices. Both place the administration of the law under the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is given quite extensive power. Both are intended to bring about some changes in the ownership and operation of refrigerator car equipment, for the purpose of making such equipment available to the smaller packers on terms under which they can compete.

"There is, of course, some danger that the forces which have been most urgent for more direct control of the packing business may divide their support between these two bills. This would be most unfortunate. The authors of the bills should get together and, with other members of the committee, combine the two bills into one. If they cannot do this, there is small chance of getting any really effective legislation.

"There are, of course, a number of extremists who are disposed to favor government ownership and operation of the packing plants. There are others who would favor legislation so restrictive as to impair the efficiency with which the business can be carried on. The producer should not lend his influence to these extremists. Government ownership and operation of packing plants under present conditions would be the height of folly. Restrictions which would really cripple the packers in their operation of their plants would hurt the producers more than it would hurt the packers. For it must be remembered always that the packer is going to get his margin of profit for manufacturing as long as he stays in the business, no matter what legislation may be enacted. If through unwise legislation the packer is saddled with unnecessary expense, he will pass on that extra expense to the producer by the simple method of paying less for the live stock.

"It is very much to the interest of the producer that there be satisfactory packer legislation without unnecessary delay. Nothing else will satisfy the public; and the longer such legislation is delayed, the more agitation there will be for it and the more unwise it is likely to be. It will be to the advantage of both the packer and the producer to have this matter settled in Congress as soon as possible. The packers are making a mistake—the same mistake that was made by the railroads years ago—in fighting bitterly against the enactment of any legislation which will give the government the control it ought to have. If they persist in this short-sighted policy, they will have to take something very much worse than is proposed at the present time. There must be much more government regulation of the packing business than there is now; and the sooner this is brought about, the better it will be for all concerned. It is true that the railroads are public service corporations, while up to the present time packing is an individual and private corporation enterprise. But the big packers occupy such a dominant position in food distribution that the public is becoming more and more concerned. The demand for government regulation is becoming irresistible, and the big packers are very foolish not to make terms."

SARDINE PACKERS INACTIVE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Maine.—While there seems to be plenty of fish, but few of the sardine canning companies on the Maine coast have begun packing, owing to the high prices asked by the fishermen, the overstocked market caused by the closing of the war, and other conditions. While Belfast does not feel the inactivity as much as Eastport and other towns which depend so largely on the industry, there are many people out of employment because of the inactivity.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Kitchen Shelf Travels

"The Moon Is Made of Green Cheese"

"Miss Mattie," said Beth, one day when she was visiting her next door neighbor, "how do the holes get into Swiss cheese?"

"I think that is something every child wonders about. I know I did," answered Miss Mattie, smiling at her recollections. "How do you think they get in?"

"I don't know. They don't poke them in, do they?"

"I think that would be a very tedious affair, even if it were possible. No, it is part of the process, and these holes are called 'eyes'; but, so you will understand all about them, it might be well to see what we know about cheese in general."

"Oh, we can take a journey then, can't we, on our traveling carpet?" cried Beth, wriggling herself back in the big rocker until her feet stuck straight out in front of her. "Maybe we can go and see the cheese that the moon is made of."

Miss Mattie laughed. "I am afraid that would be rather too much of an undertaking, even for our carpet; but there will be no wanting of places to visit, for there are more than 150 kinds of cheese being made in Europe and America at the present time. The process of manufacture is the same in many respects, for all cheese making is the separating of the curds and whey, but great variety can be obtained by varying the different processes. Much depends on the kind and condition of the milk used, the way the curds are handled, the seasoning, and especially the manner in which it is ripened or cured. Some cheeses are made from sweet milk, some from sour. Some cheeses, like cottage and Neufchâtel cheese, have to be eaten while fresh and other cheese takes months to ripen, or even years."

"Years!" repeated Beth, in astonishment. "Oh, Miss Mattie, I wouldn't like that cheese."

"I know a little girl who eats Swiss cheese every time I have it, and a good Swiss cheese takes at least eight to ten months to ripen, and then probably many more months elapse before it is all sold. Cheese is one of the oldest foods we have. It was a common food long before butter was known, and was familiar to both the Greeks and Romans. Cheese, made from sheep's milk, was used by the early Egyptians, and the Romans made many kinds of it; some they flavored with spices and herbs, and others were smoked in the process of curing. Every country has its special kinds in which it excels. The richer the milk is, the finer will be the cheese, and that is why, in order to have good cheese, the greatest care has to be taken at the very start. Cheese used to be considered purely a farm product, but cheese making, in America at least, has now passed over to the factory, and instead of the old-fashioned hand press, the factory equipment is of the most advanced kind, calling for skilled service, and handling milk by the ton instead of the gallon. Cheese making has now been reduced to an expert business and is an important course in many colleges."

"Where do cheeses get their names?" asked Beth. "They have such funny ones."

"Mostly from the towns in which they were first made. Thus Cheddar cheese, which is the kind most commonly made, the kind we get when we go to the store and ask for 'a pound of cheese,' came from a town of that name, near Bristol, England. Edam cheese, which is the kind you see in the form of round red or yellow balls, about six inches in diameter, and which is a very hard cheese, comes from Holland and takes its name from a town in north Holland, on the Zuider Zee, but it is manufactured in other parts of Holland as well. Every week markets are held at Edam, Purnerend, Alkmaar, and Hoorn, for the sale of this cheese. Edam cheese is made from partially skimmed milk, but the Hollanders are famous for another kind of cheese, called Gouda cheese, which is made from the whole sweet milk. Gouda is made in southern Holland and it, likewise, takes its name from a town in which it was first developed. The Hollanders manufacture these cheeses in large numbers and do a great export business; and, while experiments are now being conducted in the United States, looking toward the making of these cheeses here, the experiments have not been wholly successful."

"There are few cheese factories in Holland and the farmer usually makes his milk into cheese in his own dairy. Often his implements are of the crudest kind. The cheese room, living rooms, and stables are usually under one roof; but the Dutch people are known for their absolute cleanliness, and it is well that they are, for in May or as soon as the warm weather comes the cattle are turned out in the fields to stay there until November. Then the stables are cleaned out and frequently made into curing rooms. Wood is scarce in Holland, so the houses are built of either stone or brick which holds the temperature; and, as the whole country is permeated with the sea air, the natural conditions are ideal for curing cheese. Edam cheese is marketed when it is about a month old. When it is ready for market, it is washed and dried and then it receives a coat of linseed oil and is loaded into carts, without crating, and carried to the market. The market is usually a large open space paved with stones, near the center of the city. A place is selected, a thick covering of fresh straw is put down over the stones, and then the round Edam cheeses, like so many cannon balls, are piled up in the form of a pyramid. Then the pile is covered with a cloth, to protect it from the sun."

"But, Miss Mattie," interrupted

Beth, "you haven't told me as yet about the holes in the Swiss cheese."

"So I haven't," responded Miss Mattie; "we have been traveling so far afield that I nearly forgot it. Swiss cheese is known abroad as either Gruyère, Emmenthal, Schwiizer or Swiss cheese and had its origin in the Alpine cantons of Switzerland. Swiss dairymen and emigrant farmers, however, carried the process of making it into many lands. Swiss colonies located in the United States in New York State, in Ohio and Wisconsin; therefore these sections have become centers for the manufacture of it. Swiss cheese, when first made in Switzerland, may have been made of goat's milk, and this is probably still used there to some extent, but the majority of it is made from cow's milk. As the milk from which it is manufactured must be very fresh and sweet, the factories are located close to the dairies, so the milk may be delivered twice a day. Then, instead of its being made in a vat, as copper kettles must be used. Some of these copper kettles are so large that they will hold 3000 pounds of milk. One point of difference, in making Swiss cheese, from many other kinds, is that the curds are cooked and, while heating, they must be kept in constant motion. The process of cooking takes from 30 to 40 minutes. Then all the whey must be drained from it, after which comes the pressing and salting, and in each of these the process is slightly different from other cheese. Swiss cheese requires two curing rooms, and from the salting room the cheese goes to the first curing room, where the starting of the holes or 'eyes' takes place. While the curing process is going on, constant care must be given to the cheeses. At first, they must be turned every day, but toward the end of the ripening period, once in every two or three days will be sufficient. If mold should start at this time, it would spoil the flavor; so, to prevent this, the cheeses are washed with a stiff brush. The eyes are a sort of little gassy bubble which forms in the cheese. After the eyes are started great attention must be given to the temperature and humidity of the air, to see that the proper amount of moisture is supplied. This first room has a temperature of 70 degrees, to start the eyes properly, but, after they begin, the cheese is then taken to the second curing room, where the temperature is about 10 degrees lower, and where there is a slightly drier atmosphere. The cheeses are held in this room from three to ten months, or even longer. Each process requires care, but special attention and skilled labor is required to start and watch the eyes. By sounding on the cheese by tapping with the finger, an expert can locate the eyes, for the cheese will have a peculiar hollow sound. If there is a tendency for too many eyes to form in one part, this is checked by rubbing salt on the outside near the spot; and, if the eyes are too slow in developing, a little higher temperature or more moisture is used. So, after all, the eyes are just bursted bubbles, dear. And all cheese making developed from an effort to save a very perishable article. Milk would only keep a day or two, so it was natural that some means should be found to preserve the most important parts of it in a condition that would cover a long period; and to this we owe what is today one of our most important and useful industries."

"Years!" repeated Beth, in astonishment. "Oh, Miss Mattie, I wouldn't like that cheese."

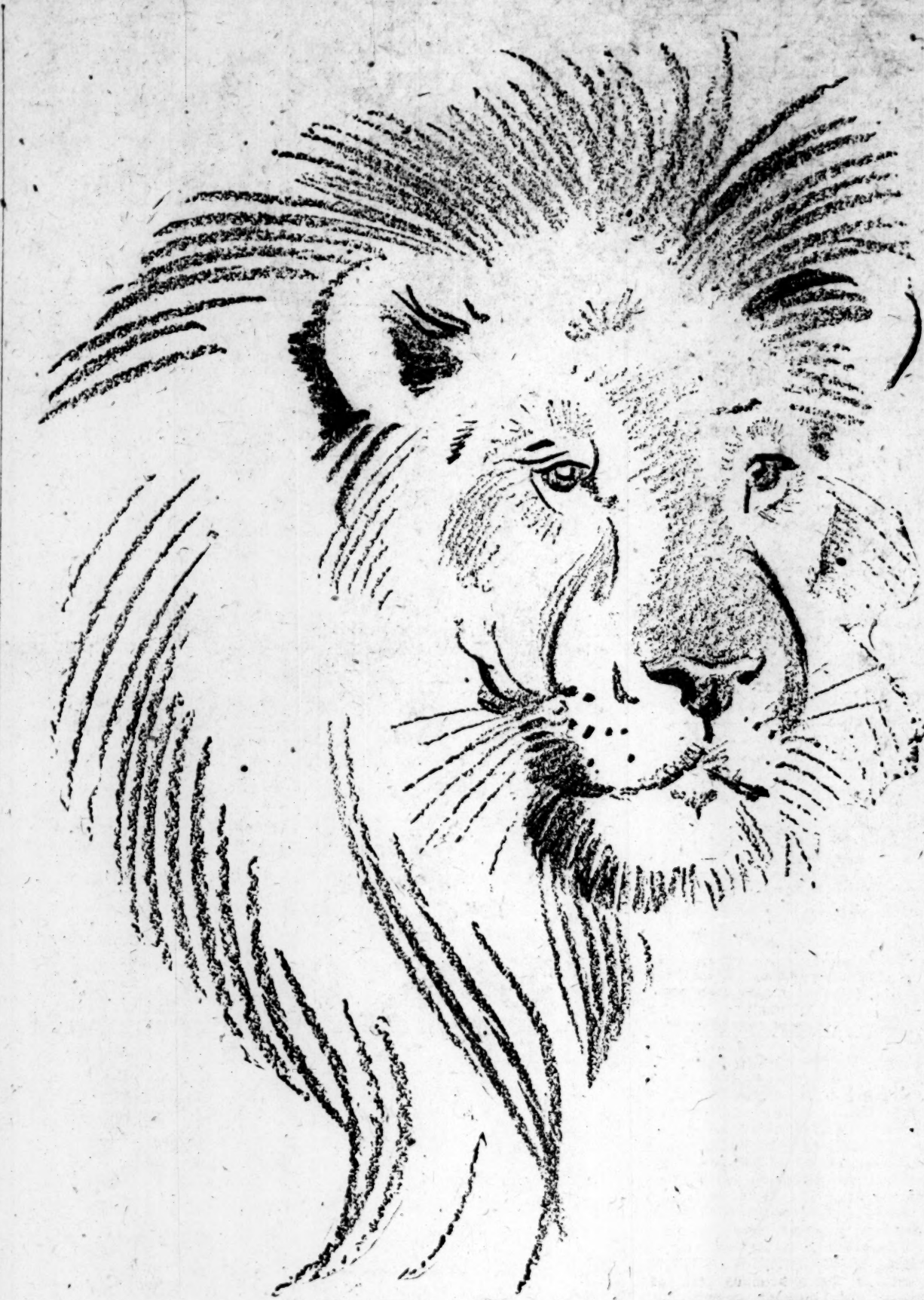
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"But, Miss Mattie," interrupted



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Some Lions of My Acquaintance

When the picture of this lion reached us, he was painstakingly labeled "The British Lion"; but we erased his name, because, when you come to think of it, he might exactly be one of a number of other lions.

For instance, did you grow up with that famous and inspiring beautiful picture of Daniel in the lions' den? Whenever I sat in the drawing-room, at the time of some formal family gathering which bored me extremely, I used to tuck my legs up underneath me on the old-fashioned sofa, fix my eyes upon this well-loved photograph which hung upon the wall and slowly think it all out. At first glance, Daniel looked so small and powerless before those creatures, skulking about with their lean shanks and cruel great mouths; but when you examined more closely, you saw that the beasts' expression was not ferocious, after all, but rather questioning and hesitating. There is light streaming in through the entrance shaft of the den where the King's lions were kept; you saw that, you looked at the faces of the man and the wild beasts, and then you understood that Daniel could be fearless and why.

The lions of that picture were the first of my acquaintance, as I remember. Next, I suppose, came the lions at the zoo. But they were even less friendly and amiable than Daniel's lions, for they just paced back and forth with such pitiful impatience at the narrow confines of their cages; or else they slept and forgot their woes or hungrily pounced upon their food and tore it to shreds. Those lions I never liked at all; I preferred the cheerful, fat little bears, the brightly-colored water birds or the quaint prairie dogs. When lions played their parts in the gorgeousness of circus parades, I liked them rather better, for then you hadn't so much chance to reflect upon their discomforts and annoyances. Lions ought to be free. Is not the lion the king of all the beasts of the jungle? It is impudent for man to come along and clap him into a cage, for other curious persons to gaze at.

Then, when I began to read, I met the "Lion and the Mouse," of *Aesop's Fables*. There was a useful lion, full of good intentions, once its sympathies were appealed to. To be sure, this lion was not too kindly until he himself was caught in a net and the mouse gnawed him a hole through the knots and let him go free. But he turned out well and I always felt sure that he would be kinder next time.

Of course, there are many, many other lions that one meets when one is grown up; I do not mean real live ones, perhaps, unless one chances to go into the wilds, but lions in literature. You will surely laugh some day over the lion in "Androcles and the Lion," Mr. Shaw's play. When you travel, you will see that there are lions all over the ancient signboards of English taverns, too, as

well as in coats-of-arms, on flags (take the Scottish flag, for instance, with its bright red lions rampant on a yellow ground). After all, lions do seem to belong more to the British than to other peoples; in some way, they typify the spirit of the Empire, its courage and power and wisdom, the northern kingdom which governs lands where real lions roam. Look out for lions of your reading and travel and conversation. See how many you can add to my list. I found one just the other day—a kind of one, though you will smile when you hear that I refer to a Pekinese dog, which came to visit me with his mistress. These little pets are called sometimes "Lion dogs," for they are very like lions in miniature. Notice the shape of their bodies and heads, the way they have of lying with their front paws closely together, exactly like the position of a lion at rest.

Edith's Stratagem

Edith was perhaps the most favored girl in the school. Every one liked her and, moreover, amidst entangling rules and regulations, with monitors at every step to watch that these were observed, she managed invariably to go her own sweet way. Never did she make any attempt to cover her many overt acts. With a toss of her little head she simply went about her business, suiting her own tastes and desires, and seldom did anyone say her nay.

Just for example, there was an annoying rule that girls who went away from school for the week-end should always return by dinner time on Monday evening, that being the weekly holiday with us. For girls who had families or friends close by, this was annoying, but the rule had to be needed. I had a trying experience of this sort once myself, on an occasion when I had telephoned to report that I was remaining at home until the next morning, but would be at school in ample time for lessons on the Tuesday. Disregarding my message entirely, the heartless authorities saw fit to put me of bounds for six weeks. This meant that I might go only a certain distance away from the school buildings during this period, and, of course, that I might not leave the town. At considerable distance from this mishap, I am forced to admit that my family suffered far more than I did from the punishment referred to; but, at the moment, it seemed very unjust and dire. But Edith, blissfully ignoring rules, would return to school just whenever she chose, not an instant before. Sometimes she would come in at about 9 o'clock, shortly before the retiring bell rang; sometimes she did not appear until the following morning. But always she would walk conspicuously down the length of the long corridor, firm little steps causing her skirts to swish about, her head high, a most innocent figure in her mouse-brown cloak and brown fur toque with its gold flower. The girls would glance up from their chatter or their hasty scanning of lessons, and exchange amused

glances or winks as Edith passed; the faculty would either affect not to notice her or else assume an expression of unconcern. Edith swept on, and all was well.

It was she who planned and engineered the plays or charades which occasionally were indulged in on a holiday night; she who deliberately cut "chorus class," a weekly nuisance which every one escaped whenever possible; she who would ordinarily do her studding in the evening, after the retiring bell had sounded, perched on a shoe box in the closet, having pulled the electric light on its long wire after her; she who wheeled the teacher on our corridor to allow a sheet and pillow-case parade in the moonlight. I know, because I was her roommate; and with intense interest and admiration, I looked up at all Edith's pranks.

But, perhaps, the thing which all Edith's schoolmates remember best was the means she took to fetch the mail on a night when there were guests at dinner. You see, the rule was that, whenever the principal had visitors at her table, the girls at all the other tables in the big dining room might not leave their places until the visitors had finished. This sounds a harmless and inoffensive regulation; but just listen to what it involved. Whereas for us there was only the usual rather tasteless food of varieties which we had learned, unfailingly appearing on selected nights of each week, there was at that visitors' table much that was tempting even at distant view. Often there was fried chicken, or strawberries; always there was ice cream, even if the event did not take place on a Sunday. There we had to sit, to watch those favored ones devour their goodies; and, worst of all, was the fact that our letters were awaiting us in the mail boxes, for the evening mail was delivered during dinner time. Usually there was a scurrying and rushing up the stairs and down the long corridor to the box which bore the initial of one's name; but this time, of course, no one could move from her seat. It was trying! On and on moved the slow hands of the clock, on and on ate those complacent guests; now and then the principal's laugh rang out shrilly down the room. Little did she heed our impatience.

All at once, there came a gleam of mischief in Edith's eyes. I saw it, and held my breath in eagerness to see what she should follow for that looked portended some stratagem. As it happened, Edith was seated at the table nearest the door, her own chair being almost on the threshold. She bit her lip to keep back a chuckle, demurely enough folding her napkin and arranging it in the ring. Then, with a sudden movement, she gathered up her skirts (in those days they were full of plaits and gathers), slipped to the floor and crept around the corner of the door. Then off she sped up the stairs and along the corridor; quick fingers lifted the lids of the mail boxes and took out the letters for the girls at that particular table. She was back almost before we had imagined her about her task. First, her tousled head appeared around the corner again, then her white-clad form; in a minute, she had risen and slipped into her seat. Oh, the joy of those letters! Never were we so glad to receive them, never had the bliss of reading home news been so keen as this that was gained ahead of time. What cared we for the lingering of those guests! When the signal came for us to leave the room, in the wake of the principal and her friends, we were most decorous and in no undue haste. The trick had been unobserved, we fondly believed; how we gloated over the others!

It was only the other day that Edith went back to that school on a visit with her little daughter, both of them remaining to luncheon. Recollection of that long-ago evening surging in at all once, Edith yielded to the impulse and told her old principal all about it.

"Bless you, child; I saw you," was the unexpected retort. "How could you think I hadn't?"

So it was only due to Edith's winning ways, after all.

A Mule With a Good Memory

The National Humane Review gives its readers a very interesting account of the experience of a wagoner, in the American expeditionary force, in France. The facts are vouched for and are as follows:

Early in the war this wagoner, whose name was Johnson, sold a mule, which he had raised from a colt, to the government. Over two years later, Johnson was working one day among the horses and mules in the camp in France, when he spied Jocko, his former pet. There was no mistaking, at least as far as his earlier master was concerned, the fact that Jocko recognized him immediately, for he wagged his ears when the soldier spoke to him and gave signs of being delighted at renewing his acquaintance. This fondness for his friend and his gentler ways caused comment and notice among the men who had been handling Jocko, as he had a reputation in the entire wagon train of being very vicious and disagreeable. When Johnson told the dough-broys that he had at one time, back in Colorado, owned this very mule, they laughed and made fun of him. Then he went in front of the animal and told him to lie down, roll over and "play asleep," which the mule obediently did. This convinced the group of soldiers that Johnson's story was true, and they immediately gave the mule to his old friend as the lead mule on the string he was to drive in the wagon train. And thus the two friends were reunited, after two years, and thousands of miles from home.

A Gift From Old Boston

You might enter the delivery room of the Boston Public Library a dozen times without noticing it—that shabby, brown section of heavy, battered railing, apparently preserved out of some old building, long after its usefulness was past. Yet, if you know anything of the history and significance of that old wood, you will regard it in a new light, as you catch sight of it when you wait for your library book to be delivered; for that quaint relic has for Bostonians something of the same significance as has Plymouth Rock, which some 10,000 people visit so eagerly each year.

This massive railing recently came all the way from the Old Guild Hall in Boston, England, as a gift from the people of that place to the people of Boston, in America. Why do you suppose they sent this queer present to us? Perhaps you remember the story in your history, how when the Pilgrims felt that they could not conscientiously worship according to the ways of the Church of England, they fled patiently and quietly to hold their own services in small halls or private dwellings, till they were found out and were forbidden to attend such meetings. Even then they would not give up the services which meant so much to them; so more severe measures were adopted by the King's officers, and the poor Pilgrims were imprisoned and held for trial, when they were caught in the act of worshipping as they thought right. Some of them were tried in the Guild Hall of St. Botolph's town or Boston, England, where this old railing was used.

This especial section was the hand rest at the place where the witnesses stood, while testifying before the judge. It is a heavy thing—two solid, parallel beams, brown and roughly squared; and, between them, four upright, turned posts, quite like the old table legs or bed posts on our grandmothers' furniture of long ago. These posts are fastened in with big wooden dowels or pegs, as was customary before iron nails came into common use. The top beam, where so many witnesses' hands must have rested, is rough and deeply worn. The wood is a weathered brown, battered and shabby, but well preserved after all these years.

So, three hundred years after its day in the Guild Hall of English Boston, the railing stands in one of the famous public buildings of American Boston, the city which the sturdy Pilgrims founded in a new world where they braved so many hardships for the freedom to worship God according to their own consciences.

Some of the Boston Pilgrims—William Brewster among them—may have stood in court before this very rail; their hands may have touched it; their voices have sounded above it, long ago. Do you not think that it was a thoughtful, gracious gift from the mother town in old England to the people of Boston, Massachusetts?

The Lights of Broadway

To most of us, Broadway spells lights and lights and more lights, glowing with a dazzling brilliancy; electric signs multi-colored, ever changing; always glittering. It is interesting to read in "The Book of New York," by Robert Shackleton, how even in its earliest days this same Broadway had its many lights. "The lights of New York began with the Broadway lights of 1679, and they would seem to have been somewhat different from the Broadway lights of today, for they merely carried out the orders of the city authorities that every seventh house should hang out a pole with a lantern and a lighted candle, on nights when there was no moon; and the expense of this elaborate lighting was to be divided among the householders, not only of the seventh houses, but of the intermediate houses as well."

New York was slow in coming to any marked advance in lights. There were for a time merely more lanterns and candles, and then there were years of oil (not coal oil, not kerosene, but whale oil), and at length came gas, the first gas pipe being laid in Broadway, from the Battery to Canal Street, in 1825.

With this encouragement New York began to be, for those times, very brilliant; and when old Niblo's, at Broadway and Prince Street, pioneer as it was in vari-colored lighting, began to dazzle Broadway with gas jets in red and white and blue glass cups, strung on an iron pipe, for the purpose of advertising, to the street, the particular attraction of the time, it was a triumph indeed. And at length came electricity.

Garden Count

One, two,
My garden's due.
Three, four,
Spade it o'er.
Five, six,
Seeds play tricks.
Seven, eight,
Weeds await.
Nine, ten,
Blossoms then.
Eleven, twelve,
Fun to delve.
Thirteen, fourteen,
Plants grow green.
Fifteen, sixteen,
Weeds are seen.
Seventeen, eighteen,
Chill frosts waiting.
Nineteen, twenty,
Finished fun—
Gardening's over,
Season's done!

THE HOME FORUM

A Sturdy, Courageous Person

"Socrates' external appearance is well known to us. It was as unlike as possible to the Greek ideal of beauty," writes A. J. Church, "resembling a Silenus far more than an Apollo. So far, then, we are able to form a tolerably clear notion of the man. He was a sturdy, courageous person, abstaining as far as possible from political life, but inflexibly honest and truthful when circumstances compelled him to act. Of his character as a teacher it is impossible to speak within any limits of space which I can command, nor, indeed, is the subject such as belongs to the scope of this book. Nevertheless a few details of prominent points may be given."

"Socrates was the son of a sculptor, and seems for the first half of his life to have followed the same profession. A group of the Graces was shown to Pansanius when he visited Athens in the second half of the second century A.D., as the work of the philosopher. At the age of thirty-five he gave up this occupation and thereafter devoted himself to teaching. Unlike his contemporaries, such men as Gorgias of Leontini and Protagoras, he did not give his instructions in a school or lecture-room; he did not pretend to have any regular following of disciples, and he steadfastly refused to receive any payment for his instruction. He spent his whole day in the streets and squares of the city, talking with any passer-by who might be willing to answer his questions, and ready to answer any questions that might be put to him."

"His method was eminently conversational. He did not lecture; he talked. The subjects of his discourse were of an eminently practical kind. In the speculations of physical philosophy—speculations which before his time had largely occupied the thoughts of philosophers—he took little interest. Questions concerning conduct, about justice and injustice, right and wrong, in states and in individuals, were the chief topics which he would discuss. His method may be best described by the word 'cross-examination.' He questioned his hearers, using commonly a somewhat circuitous route, till he compelled them to confess their notions were confused and contradictory. His great maxim was, 'Know thyself.' To exhort to virtue seemed to him useless, unless he could make a man look at himself in his true light, get rid of all false notions, all self-deceptions."

"A method and a teaching so novel attracted, it is needless to say, much attention. Not a few strangers came to Athens with the one purpose of making themselves acquainted with it. Among the citizens there was probably no more familiar figure."

"Flames of Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Moses called all Israel together, as described in the fifth chapter of Deuteronomy, to hear the statutes and judgments, that they might "learn them, and keep, and do them," he was careful to impress upon the people the fact that "the Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with us," and to emphasize his point he repeats, "Even us, who are all of us here alive this day." In this way he impressed on his hearers the momentous fact, that God, divine Mind, is omnipresent. Moses knew the human mind to be prone to the lazy acceptance of a far-off Deity who interfered not at all in its worldly affairs, and demands from it no effort in return, and he knew that the Israelites were not ready, all at once, to learn and keep and do the commands of divine Principle. They wanted the pleasures of materiality for a season and no doubt demanded, as Moses, in the light of his acute perception of spiritual Truth knew, leisure and peace to enjoy the latitude of their newly found freedom. So Moses tried to awaken in them a higher sense of freedom and responsibility and to show them what a great and marvelous thing had happened to them. It was as if he had said to "whosoever much is given, of him shall be much required."

And Mary Baker Eddy, when she revealed in later times Christian Science to the world, knowing what the knowledge of Truth would do for mankind, said also in effect that this covenant is with us who are all here alive this day. "To mortal sense," she says, "Science seems at first obscure, abstract, and dark; but a bright promise crowns its brow. When understood, it is Truth's prism and praise. When you look it fairly in the face, you can heal by its means, and it has for you a light above the sun, for God is the light thereof." Its feet are pillars of fire, foundations of Truth and Love. It brings the baptism of the Holy Ghost, whose flames of Truth were prophetically described by John the Baptist as consuming error." (Science and Health, p. 558.) It is because Christian Science is the revelation of God with us, that it is the revelation of Truth. Look it fairly in the face and know that "you can heal by its means." Know that the ever-presence of infinite good is not a theory concerning God but is the truth revealed to us—"even us, who are all of us here alive this day."

Christian Science makes this simple but tremendous declaration: God, Spirit, is All. Every erroneous notion about God that makes Him to human sense seem absent somewhere in space, or held as a God away in heaven, or a far-off Deity contemplating the earth and men upon it, all sinners, because sin is permitted for a season and mankind is to become spiritual and be redeemed only after death, all these and all other false conceptions of God and man, fall before the true understanding of God, Spirit, as actually ever-present.

Look the revelation of Christian Science fairly in the face and "you can heal by its means," but remember also that this is done only as the "flames of Truth" consume error. Error being materiality in all its forms, the belief that man is a material being, that material birth is the creation of man by God, Spirit, and that man is the man we see in the flesh who runs his course from birth to death, and then disappears to reappear somewhere else as Spirit! From such a misconception of God and man the infinity of Spirit is entirely excluded. To speak of Truth as the passing of fire over such falsities is a graphic description. Truth consumes error. Evil or error has no weapons with which to fight the truth. All power is on the side of reality. So, when through Christian Science Truth was revealed to mankind, the destruction of all evil became inevitable. No lie is believed when the truth concerning the thing lied about is understood.

The man who perceives the truth of spiritual being is constrained to follow on to know more of Truth. He desires of all things, if he is in real earnest, that the "flames of Truth" may pass over his false belief and relieve him of his desire for the pleasures of matter, and of his fear of the pains that believing in it incurs. And far more than that, for with the understanding which Christian Science confers as to what the real power is, which governs all, he finds that the universe is spiritual and that to understand this fact is to perceive that in the knowledge of God, of Truth, as learned through Christian Science, rests the salvation of the whole world.

The time has come which is spoken of in Isaiah, "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet," for one who has accepted Christian Science can no longer deceive himself as to what is real and what is unreal. And this because he understands Principle. This is why he can heal by its means. Heal himself of self-seeking and of sensuality, of fear, of sickness, poverty, limitation and all other evils. Looking the facts fairly in the face he finds that no delusive process of lying to himself is going to conceal the facts from him. All the comfort he can find, when Truth is sweeping away the "refuge of lies," is in the few rays of righteousness that he may be fortunate enough to possess. The only "refuge of lies" that ever seemed to exist, is, of course, in the false belief that evil is real and God permitted, and that a man, being material, has an excuse for sinning,

an excuse which is used to cover all human weaknesses. Measure this excuse up against the revealed truth that only Truth has power and evil is neither God created nor God permitted, and the refuge of lies is gone.

"A lie," Mary Baker Eddy says in "Unity of Good" (p. 17), "has only one chance of successful deception,—to be accounted true. Evil seeks to fasten all error upon God, and so make the lie seem part of eternal Truth. Emerson says, 'Hitch your wagon to a star!' I say, Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. (Judges v. 20.) Hourly, in Christian Science, man thus weds himself with God, or rather he ratifies a union predestined from all eternity; but evil ties its wagon-load of offal to the divine chariots,—or seeks so to do,—that its villainy may be christened purity, and its darkness get consolation from borrowed scintillations."

Two Sons of Sweden

"By the roadside in a mountain hamlet near the iron-works of Langbanshyttan, central Sweden, stands a pyramid of iron cast from ore dug from the adjacent mines and set upon a base of granite quarried from the hills which overlook the valley. Upon the face of this monument appears the legend:

"In a miner's hut at Langbanshyttan were born the two brothers NILS ERICSSON and JOHN ERICSSON. Both of whom have served and honored their native land."

Their way through work to knowledge and lasting fame is open for every Swedish youth.

"The monument is placed at the turn of the road which leads to the village schoolhouse, and, as if to point the 'Swedish youth' to the first step in his progress toward 'knowledge and lasting fame,' it bears upon its reverse side this inscription:

"The way to the schoolhouse of Langbanshyttan."

"Nils Ericsson was a man of unusual ability and deservedly held high position in Sweden as engineer of the canals and railroads of the kingdom," writes William C. Church. "The name of his brother is familiar to all who have any knowledge of the progress of engineering during the nineteenth century. The two brothers were sons of Olaf Ericsson, a Swedish miner. What is known of him and his wife, the mother of Nils and John, shows that the Ericssons came of no ordinary stock. The father-in-law of Olaf was a man of property, but the transmitted property went no further, disappearing in unfortunate investments in silver mines. Thus it was that to the grandsons fell the inheritance of poverty. . . . The wife of Olaf was a woman of intelligence and refined tastes, and was intimately acquainted with the light literature of the time."

The early years of John Ericsson were spent among the hardy and industrious people who brought forth from the mines of Nordmark, Taberg, Persberg, and Langban more than one-fifth of the iron ore mined in Sweden. . . . In one of the many valleys formed by the sloping mountains of this beautiful region was his home. Among the earliest sounds that greeted his ears was the clash of the rude machinery with which the miners worked; among his earliest playthings were miniature machines and tools of his own contrivance. Before he was eleven years old he had produced a saw-mill of ingenious construction, and had planned a pumping engine designed to clear the mines of water. The frame of the saw-mill was of wood; the saw-blade was made from a watch-spring, and the crank which actuated it was cast from a broken tin spoon."

"A more ambitious undertaking was the pumping machine engine. The year before, when only nine years old, he had made the acquaintance of drawing instruments in one of the draft offices of the grand ship canal of Sweden, and learned how they were used to lay out the work of construction in advance. Meanwhile the family had removed to the depths of a pine forest where his father selected the timber for the lock-gates of the canal. In this wilderness a quill and a pencil were the boy's utmost resources in the way of drawing. . . . He made compasses of birch-wood with needles inserted in the ends of the legs. A pair of steel tweezers, obtained from his mother's dressing case, was converted into a compass pen, and the good mother was persuaded, after much entreaty, to allow her sable cloak to be robbed of hair enough to make two small brushes with which to color. The engine was to be operated by a windmill. He had heard about a windmill but had never seen one. Following the descriptions of those who had had the happiness to view this wonderful machine he succeeded in constructing on paper the mechanism connecting the crank of the mill with the pump levers, but how to turn the mill to the changing wind he could not divine. Fortunately his father made a visit to the windmill, and spoke of a 'ball and socket joint.' The hint was sufficient; the boy rushed to his drawing-table and had soon added a ball and socket joint where the connecting-rod for the driving crank joined the pump lever. With the execution of this drawing began John Ericsson's mechanical career. The plan conceived and executed under such circumstances by a mere child, attracted the attention of Admiral Count Platen, the president of the Gotha Ship Canal, on which Ericsson's father was employed, and one of Sweden's great men."

"Ericsson's career in his native Sweden, though brief, was brilliant. From the position of engineer upon the Gotha Canal he passed to that of an officer in the army of Sweden, whence came his title of 'captain.' . . . Though



Espalion d'Etaing, Aveyron, France

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

To Kinder Skies

To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign.

I turn; and France displays her bright domain:

Gay, sprightly land of mirth and social ease,

Pleased with itself, whom all the world can please.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,

With tulleless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!

Where shading elms along the margin grew,

And freshened from the wave the zephyr flew;

And haply, though my harsh touch faltering still,

But mocked all tune, and marred the dancer's skill,

Yet would the village praise my wondrous power.

And dance, forgetful of the noontide hour. . . .

Theirs are those arts that mind to mind endear,

For honor forms the social temper here.—

Honor, that praise which real merit gains,

Or even imaginary worth obtains.

Here passes current; paid from hand to hand.

It shifts, in splendid traffic, round the land:

From courts to camps, to cottages it strays,

And all are taught an avarice of praise;

They please, are pleased, they give to get esteem.

Till, seeming best, they grow to what they seem.

—Oliver Goldsmith.

Identified with Greek and Latin. But it is only as literatures, not as languages, that Greek and Latin have any humanity value; so that in a broad sense the humanities mean literature primarily, and in a broader sense the study of masterpieces in almost any field of human endeavor. Literature keeps the primacy, for it not only consists of masterpieces, but is largely about masterpieces, being little more than an appreciative chronicle of human master-strokes, so far as it takes the form of criticism and history. You can give humanistic value to almost anything by teaching it historically. Geology, economics, mechanics, are humanities when taught with reference to the successive achievements of the geniuses to which these sciences owe their being. Not taught thus, literature remains grammar, art a catalogue, history a list of dates, and natural science a sheet of formulas and weights and measures.

The sifting of human creations—nothing less than this is what we ought to mean by the humanities. Essentially this means biography. . . . Studying in this way, we learn what types of activity have stood the test of time; we acquire standards of the excellent and durable. All our arts are but so many quests of perfection on the part of men; and when we see how diverse the types of excellence may be, how various the tests, how flexible the adaptations we gain a richer sense of what the terms "better" and "worse" may signify in general. Our critical sensibilities grow both more acute and less fanatical. We sympathize with men's mistakes even in the act of penetrating them; we feel the pathos of lost causes and misguided epochs even while we applaud what overcame them. . . .

The feeling for a good human job anywhere, the admiration of the really admirable, the disesteem of what is cheap and trashy and impermanent—this is what we call the critical sense, the sense for ideal values. . . . The best things we can make for the higher education, the best single phrase in which we can tell what it ought to do for us, is, then, exactly what I have said; it should enable us to know a good man when we see him. That the phrase is anything but an empty epigram follows from the fact that if you ask in what line it is most important that a democracy like ours should have its sons and daughters skillful, you see that it is in this line more than any other. "The people in their wisdom"—this is the kind of wisdom needed by the people. Democracy is on its trial, and no one knows how it will stand the ordeal. Abounding about us are pessimistic prophets. . . . The best of us are filled with the contrary vision of a democracy stumbling through every error till its institutions glow with justice and its customs shine with beauty. Our better men shall show the way and we shall follow them; so we are brought round again to the mission of the higher education in helping us to know the better kind of man when ever we see him.—William James (from "National Ideals and Problems," compiled by Maurice Garland Fulton.)

Knowing Good Work

When We See It

It is certain that the narrowest trade or professional training does something more for a man than to make a skillful practical tool of him—it makes him also a judge of other men's skill. Whether his trade be plumbing at the bar or plastering or plumb, it develops a critical sense in him for that sort of occupation. He understands the difference between second-rate and first-rate work in his whole branch of industry; he gets to know a good job in his own line as soon as he sees it; and getting to know this in his own line, he gets a faint sense of what good work may mean anyhow, that may, if circumstances favor, spread into his judgments elsewhere. Sound work, clean work, finished work; feeble work, slack work, sham work—these words express an identical contrast in many different departments of activity. In so far forth then, even the humblest manual trade may beget in one a certain small degree of power to judge of good work generally.

Now, what is supposed to be the line of those who have the higher college training? Is there any broader line in which they also are made good judges between what is first-rate and what is second-rate only? What is especially taught in the colleges has long been known by the name of the "humanities," and these are often

Devon

Deep-wooded combs, clear mounded hills of morn.

Red sunset slides against a red sea-wall.

High lonely barrows where the curlews call.

Far moors that echo to the ringing horn—

Devon! thou spirit of all these beauties born.

All these are thine, but thou art more than all:

Speech can but tell thy name, praise can but fall

Beneath the cold white sea-mist of thy scorn.

Yet, yet O noble land, forbid us not

Even now to join our faint memorial chime

To the fierce chant wherewith their hearts were hot

Who took the tide in thy Imperial chime.

—Henry Newbolt.

A Writer's Self and His Style

It is impossible to do more than indicate some of the leading points which illustrate the meaning of the saying that style is the man; anyone can test them and apply them for himself. We do not only feel that Walter Scott did not write like Thackeray, but we also know that he could not write like Thackeray, and vice versa. This impossibility of one man producing work in exactly the same manner as another makes all deliberate attempts at imitation assume the form of caricature. The sacrifice of individuality involved in scrupulous addition to one great master of Latin prose, Cicero, condemned the best stylists of the Renaissance—men like Muretus—to lifeless and eventually worthless production.

Autobiographies, epistolary correspondence, notes of table-talk, are of the highest value in determining the correlation between a writer's self and his style. We not only derive a mass of information about Goethe's life from Eckmann, but we also discover from those conversations in how true a sense the style of Goethe's works grew out of his temperament and experience. Gibbon and Rousseau, Alfieri and Goldoni, Samuel Johnson in his "Life," by Boswell, John Stuart Mill in his autobiographical essay, Petrarch in his "Secretum" and fragments of personal confessions, have placed similar keys within our reach for unlocking the secret of their several manners.

The rare cases in which men of genius have excelled in more than one branch of art are no less instructive. Michelangelo the sonnet-writer helps us to understand Michelangelo the sculptor. Rossetti the poet; William Blake the lyricist upon William Blake the draftsman. We find on comparing the double series of work offered by such eminent and exceptionally gifted individuals, that their styles in literature and plastic art possess common qualities which mark the men and issue from their personalities. Michelangelo in the sonnets is as abstract, as ideal, as form-loving, as indifferent to the charm of brilliant color, as neglectful of external nature as Michelangelo in his statues and the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel. Rossetti's pictures, with their wealth of color, their elaborate execution, their sharp, incisive vision, their deep imaginative mysticism, . . . present a close analogue to his ballads, sonnets, and descriptive poems. With these and similar instances in our mind, we are prepared to hear that Victor Hugo designed pictures in the style of Gustave Doré; nor would it surprise us to discover that Gustave Doré had left odes or fiction in the manner of Victor Hugo.—J. Addington Symonds.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Mem Sahib

AS THE number of states of the American Union which have ratified the equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution grows, the alarm of those who realize that equal suffrage does not mean merely the vote grows with it. If you set a stone rolling, says the philosopher, you cannot stay it at your pleasure. The Bacchic chorus and the Mantalini League have always been aware of this, hence their deep anxiety to see women remain Sophia Westerns or Amelia Sedleys. Unfortunately for these dabblers in political prestidigitation, although you can put back the hands of the clock, you cannot induce the earth to turn from east to west. On the contrary, it continues its rotations in spite of the political Canutes, and the decisions of Church Councils. Which is only another way of saying that, in human affairs, the inevitable is only a matter of time. In the present instance the inevitable has occurred in the United Kingdom, and is occurring in the United States just as rapidly as ever the various legislatures can meet to vote, and so the Rachel of drink mourns for her children in the empty saloon, whilst the Niobe of male suffrage appears in the streets all tears.

Niobe in Washington is reading the writing on the London wall all too clearly. "A little month," so to speak, "before the shoes were old in which the British suffragists followed." Black Rod to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given to the suffrage bill, comes the passing of the Emancipation Bill in the House of Commons: "A beast, that wants discourse of reason," would have waited longer. But your Emancipationist has never any proper respect for the privilege of the already emancipated. And so he proposes to throw everything, now open to a man, open to a woman, "at one fell swoop": clearly he is as devoid of all proper feeling as a Macbeth. The "sweet girl graduate" came long ago when the great universities betrayed their trust, and Miss Ramsay beat all the men at Cambridge, and stood alone at the head of the Honors list, a double first. Then, of course, there came "the lady doctor" and the woman in the post office. But now it is the girl in the bank, and it is to be the woman barrister, and, worst of all, the Lord Chancellor arranging her skirts on the Woolsack, or sitting all day in the Chancery Court, "giving attractive boys away," if the emendation may be pardoned. Figaro, in short, has already come, towel on arm, razor in hand, and will not be confined to the barber's shop, but, as she dances, sings, "Figaro here, Figaro there, Figaro, Figaro, everywhere."

And so Mr. Lloyd George's government put on its thinking cap, and you can see the Prime Minister trying not to laugh behind his hand; and Major Astor rises in the House of Commons, and says, Gentlemen and one lady, absent, the line must be drawn somewhere, and the government think that it should be drawn at the Indian Civil Service. And Lord Robert Cecil rises, and says Fiddlesticks, in a Pickwickian sense, of course. And the House of Commons answers, We are all Bolsheviks today—Bolsheviks also, of course, in a Pickwickian sense. And the Emancipation Bill is carried by 200 to 185. All of which is a free, very free version of what happened at Westminster, in the first session, of the second consulate of "L. G." given in the manner of Toby, M. P., but none the less, as they say in the courts, substantially accurate.

Now all of this is very true. Nevertheless there are two sides to every question, and it is generally wise to see them both. Therefore read Mr. Rudyard Kipling's account of the service of Otis Yeere, or his description of the Station of Kashima, for on such subjects Mr. Kipling is as one who speaks with authority, though not the kind of authority indulged in by Caesar, and then the reader may begin to understand the point of view of Major Astor. Still, in spite of this, Lord Robert was in the right, because he was dealing with Principle, whereas Major Astor was dealing with administration. The right of men and women to absolute equality of opportunity must be admitted and provided for, but that done there is no more necessity, at the present moment, to send a woman to Kashima than there is to put a man in charge of a nursery.

No people knew better than the members of the Mantalini League exactly what was going to happen when once women got the vote. Aims and interests far transcending any of those dreamed of in the establishment near Cavendish Square, were certain to be born, and the larger life would open out before all women, as in the past it had opened to one here and another there. What the voteless women had been denied as a favor, the woman with the vote was going to take as a right. So that women would see themselves Clives and Lincolns just as they had once seen themselves Jane Austens or Mrs. Howes. To the mind political such dreams might seem almost ludicrous; to the ecclesiastical mind positively impious. A woman in the chair of Lincoln, or in the seat of the Great Commoner might be an unthinkable idea, but a woman in the cathedra of Notre Dame would be an abomination. Still, in the words of the philosopher, there is much in getting used to an idea, and there is also something in a knowledge of history. Take the Prime Ministers of Great Britain. Could any woman have been more immoral than Bolingbroke, more futile than Lord Bute, or more subservient than Lord North? The world is apt to travel along its way with the names of its great men upon its lips. But it would be well for it occasionally to remind itself that the cream is not the whole cow.

Mr. Lloyd George's ministry is, it would seem, ready to risk the Woolsack, the Exchequer, or St. Augustine's chair, but it draws the line at India. Still it is difficult to forget that there was a day, in one of the Consulates

of William Ewart was it not? when the emergence of "the competition wallah" was regarded as threatening the safety of the raj as completely as the "mem sahib" today. On the whole it is to be suspected that the Commonwealth may sleep in peace, even if Lord Robert Cecil, and not Major Astor, has his way. And it has yet to be demonstrated that when Major Astor is not speaking officially his views are very different from those of Lord Robert.

Blackjacks in an Army of Freedom

It is not at all pleasant, for Americans who take a proper pride in the work of the hundreds of thousands of young men who served with the colors in the European war, to be told that conditions of discipline for those young men were not all that they should have been. It is somewhat disheartening for any body of people who felt that the American Army was being used in the cause of world justice and world liberty to hear that the conditions within that army itself were not altogether such as accord with liberty and justice. Yet if there was anything wrong, if there is anything tangible behind some of the complaints that are being brought back from overseas by the American soldiers, it is only fitting that somebody should do just what Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is now doing in the United States House of Representatives, and bring the facts before the public.

Apparently the Massachusetts congressman is satisfied with the good faith of those who have brought this army situation to his attention. He appears to feel that his informants have spoken from some motive vastly more considerable than any feeling of petty malice or revenge. And where there is so much smoke as now appears to be rising from the neighborhood of these charges, it would not be surprising to discover more or less fire.

From all that can be gathered, so far, certain officers of the American expeditionary force in France allowed their efforts to enforce discipline to lead them into practices of such cruelty and brutality as merit, in Congressman Dallinger's opinion, characterization as "horrors that hark back to barbarism." It is charged that men were whipped, beaten with "blackjacks" for comparatively trifling offenses; that soldiers in the prison camps were pounded in the face for such a matter as being out of line; that men were herded in stables, so closely that in some instances as many as sixteen were forced to sleep within the confines of a two-horse stall. It is charged also that money and personal possessions were taken from the men with little or no pretense of accounting therefor by any record, and that it was a common thing to "see a sergeant knock a man down or beat him up on the slightest provocation."

Perhaps there would be somewhat less readiness to give credence to statements of this nature if they were the first that had been made with respect to the methods and practices of American officers in their dealings with enlisted men during the period of the war. But, unfortunately, these things are no novelty. The disclosures in connection with court-martial procedure were sufficient to unsettle the national confidence with reference to the conduct of officers, if they were not enough actually to give the impression that, amongst a large number of relatively young and inexperienced men, the sudden opportunity to exercise authority in a large way led swiftly to the abuse of that authority.

If the disclosures as to courts-martial were not the whole story, if there is more and worse yet to be told, let us, in spite of the shame of it, have it all now. Without any question, the people of the United States want to know the worst that their boys in service had to put up with. They want to know it without delay, and without regard to the persons that may become involved. Things are at a sorry pass, indeed, if an army of freemen in this day and generation must still be saddled with the disciplinary notions of a barbaric past.

Mexico and the United States

CONDITIONS in Mexico, as related to the interests of the United States, comprise one of the major items of business urgently claiming President Wilson's attention, and many people believe that he will soon communicate his views on the subject to Congress. Something concerning the intentions of the United States more definite than has been forthcoming may, surely, be looked for now that Mr. Wilson has returned from Europe. There is certainly a wealth of varying reports with regard to the general state of affairs south of the Rio Grande, but it seems to be clear that the property of citizens of the United States, and of certain European countries, and also persons identified with those properties have lacked, and still lack, the protection due them. Indeed, much recent experience in the oil-producing territory has indicated that the Mexican Government has permitted, if it has not otherwise encouraged, methods which have practically deprived outside interests of their rights. While, so far as the public is aware, little if anything is heard directly from President Carranza, who might reasonably be expected to say something if he were greatly concerned about friendly relations between the Nation he represents and the rest of the world, fair-sounding words, quite at variance with continuing deeds, occasionally reach the United States Government from official or semi-official sources.

Just at the time when, early in July, General Candido Aguilar, confidential agent of President Carranza, stopping in Washington on his way to Europe, had assured the State Department that the lives and property of citizens of the United States would be protected, that department received word of disturbances in the Tampico district, which took place on June 16, in which a citizen of the United States lost his life in defending his family against so-called rebels. The United States Embassy in Mexico City and the United States Consulate in Tampico at once made urgent representations to the Mexican authorities that the perpetrators should be apprehended and punished, and that adequate measures must be taken to safeguard citizens of the northern Republic. It then

came to the knowledge of the public that Americans engaged in activities in the Tampico oil district had not only suffered at the hands of outlaws or rebels, but had been prevented from exploiting their land by soldiers, acting under orders from the Mexican Government. It also became known that as long ago as April 20 the State Department filed a protest against the action of Mexican federal troops in stopping the drilling of oil wells by Americans. It was not until about the first of July that a reply was received, and then it was to the effect that further drilling of wells would not be permitted by companies which "had not complied with the laws," which compliance, it was said, would constitute admission that the Mexican Government owned the lands legally acquired by the companies. Again, on July 3, the State Department made what were termed formal and strong representations to the Carranza Government on account of its failure to protect the lives and property of citizens of the United States pursuing their lawful and peaceful business in Mexico. This action also was caused by an American having lost his life, on July 1, in the Tampico district. While it was claimed that rebels committed the deed, it was declared there was nothing to show that the disturbers were rebels, or that the claim did not represent a convenient way of disposing of the blame by officials of the Mexican Government.

Those in charge of the office of the State Department in Washington during the stay of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing in Europe have been guarded in their statements concerning Mexican affairs. While admitting such facts as have just been referred to, they have had little to say about the situation, beyond emphasizing the determination of the government of the United States to uphold all the rights of its citizens in Mexico, and adding that, for the present, regular diplomatic means of seeking redress would be employed. Quite recently there was a conference between twenty representatives of United States oil companies, with interests in Mexico, and Frank L. Polk, the acting Secretary of State, from which, it is encouraging to note, were deduced the conclusions that the United States would insist absolutely on a square deal for its citizens in Mexico, and that proper reparation would be demanded for lives lost and property destroyed. It will afford some satisfaction to those especially interested in the conditions to know that the State Department is preparing a bill of claims and damages which will be presented to the Carranza Government, and which that government will be expected to make good. Americans having business of this character to be attended to should make their claims through the State Department, and not negotiate directly with Mexican agencies, at least one of which, although understood to have been established by the Mexican Government, is not accepted as an agency for negotiating claims by the United States Government. Warning of the public against having any dealings with outside agencies, which has recently been issued by the State Department, is one of the preliminary evidences of what is presumably to be a firm and unmistakable national policy with regard to Mexico. There has been a long period of patient waiting, but at last the war is over, and such attention as may be necessary, whatever it may prove to be, can now be given to Mexican affairs.

The Grindstone

Now the grindstone is one of those things "about the place" which is very much taken for granted, whether that place be the farm of New England or the farm of old England. If it abides in one place, in the farmyard, or wherever else it may be about the "policies," as they say in Scotland, it serves to designate that place. Everyone knows where it is, and "over against the grindstone," as a direction, leaves nothing to be added. So it stands, year in year out, a symbol of static continuity, a thing remembered, long afterwards, as one of the essentials of a well-loved scene. When such a recollection "happens," that is to say, when the picture of the old grindstone, like Wordsworth's daffodils, flashes "upon that inward eye," the grindstone is quite likely to monopolize attention for a little while, if one will let it. It insists on the reminder, for instance, that it was not always idle, that there were, in fact, "great days in June" when it was very busy indeed, days when with its spindle well oiled and itself well wet with water from the pump, it would be called upon to grind scythes, sickles, and mowing-machine blades for the coming onslaught upon the meadows. There were similar days toward the end of July, when the grain was to be cut, and many other days throughout the year when faithful service was performed for bill hooks, shears, and all manner of other tools.

There was always one thing to be said about the grindstone, moreover, it never did its work in a corner. There was never any mistaking the low, soft swish, broken here and there for a moment, as the progress of the work was tested, which was borne on the air when the grindstone was exerting itself. Such a sound always carried with it a great idea of expectancy and a great hint of preparation. For the grindstone will insist on recalling the fact that most of its work was done in the evening, on fine evenings, with the promise in the sky and all around of a fine morning, good cutting weather, whether for grass or grain. When the long summer day's work was done, and "all the chores achieved," then the grindstone would take in hand the preparation for the morrow, rouse itself, for a time, into patient activity, and then, as the dusk gave way to darkness, return to its accustomed office of being just a part of the picture.

And it has been this over a long stretch of history, for the grindstone about the farm, in England, at any rate, runs every other tool hard for the honorable position of "oldest inhabitant."

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by lead men for the noes
That turn round like grinde-stones.

So wrote Ben Jonson about the time that James VI of Scotland was taking the high road south to become James I of England, and grinde-stones were old and honored institutions in his day. But then it never was

the desire of the grindstone to force its way into history. It is taken for granted in literature and proverb just as it is in the farmyard.

Notes and Comments

THAT the passage of national prohibition in the United States, important as it is, will stand in history as a progressive step toward prohibition throughout the world is strongly indicated by the comparatively little attention attracted by the meeting in Washington of representatives from Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Tzecho-Slovakia, Japan, Mexico, etc., to form what has been called the "dry league of nations." The public evidently takes it as a matter of course that the movement will continue without stopping. Some fifty countries were represented in the conference, which had nothing of the sentimental consideration of the question that marked early prohibition gatherings, but regarded it as a matter of inevitable economic wisdom. The fact is that when any considerable portion of the world has decided to do without alcohol, other nations must inevitably follow the example or fall behind the procession as nations. A drinking nation, like a drinking man, cannot hope to keep up with one that stays sober.

EVENING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

High noonday heat is hours past,
And cool of evening folds about
The city's restlessness; at last
Shy, watchful stars come pricking out.
All sounds grow faint; the city sleeps
Yet stirs, and Night the vigil keeps.

TO JUDGE from a recent after-dinner speech of his, Admiral Sir Percy Scott is among those who hold that Scapa Flow might have been the scene of a very different German exploit from that with which it will henceforth be associated. When, he said, he visited the Grand Fleet in November, 1914, he found it at Scapa in an absolutely unprotected harbor, and German submarines could have gone in and sunk it any night. "If," he remarked, "the Huns had had half a dozen men of the stamp of our submarine commanders, we should now be a Hun colony. The knowledge of this will, I think, be the bitterest pill that the Huns had ever had to swallow."

LIKE Lord Jellicoe, Sir Percy was inclined to attribute the Germans' failure to seize their opportunity to sheer inability on their part to conceive that the British vessels could really be thus exposed. "There is a story told," he said, "that Hun airmen having reported, in 1914, that they could see no defenses at Scapa, two spies were sent, and at that time it was very easy for them to get over. They reported that there was no protection. The Huns promptly shot them, as they considered they were lying. They then sent two more; these were not going to take any risks, so they reported that our fleet was as safe as theirs was in the Kiel Canal. Perhaps this is why the Huns did not win, as they could have won, the war in 1914."

Now that Dr. Thomas de Pamphilis has proved at St. Augustine, Florida, the possibility of profitably raising silkworms, others will doubtless follow, and the time may come when silk, as well as cotton, will be identified with the southern states. The Florida experiment seems to be a fresh start in an industry that once looked reasonably well established. As early as 1748, it is recorded, over 1000 pounds of cocoons were sent from Georgia to London; and silkworms were profitable to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War destroyed the market. After the war silkworms were raised in several states, and in 1844 the census showed the total value of the silk product of the United States to be \$1,400,000. Then the industry declined, until the raising of silkworms in Florida is now practically a rebeginning. It is an ancient and honorable industry, if one may believe the Chinese historians who say that the Emperor Hwang-ti's wife started it, about 2000 B. C.

AN INTERESTING result has followed a wide experiment by Frederick Ireland, official reporter of debates in the United States House of Representatives, to find out the relation of Greek and Latin to the education acquired by pupils in American public schools. The value of these languages is just now a moot question among American educators; but Mr. Ireland's experiment gives food for thought to those who are trying to make up their minds, and may even change some already made up. To put it briefly, the educational experimenter offered thirty-four words for definition by high school pupils, and, having got some 25,000 definitions, compared the answers of those who had studied Greek and Latin with those who had not. Practically in every case pupils who had been grounded in Greek and Latin produced far more intelligent and accurate definitions than those who had not. The difference will look, to many persons interested in the public school program, like a pretty good argument for retaining the classics.

EVEN the most "constant reader" of the Milwaukee Journal was very likely surprised at the long list of reasons assigned by Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, to explain why the Journal was awarded the Pulitzer medal for "the most distinguished and meritorious service rendered by any American newspaper during the past year." One of the first American newspapers to recognize German unscrupulousness, the Milwaukee Journal was the first to employ an editor for the sole purpose of exposing German propaganda. In a number of ways it worked wisely and unrelentingly to uncover and defeat this insidious form of attack, and to this end printed, from November, 1915, to November, 1917, at least 750,000 words, or about the equivalent of eight good-sized books, of original matter not printed by any other newspaper. Published in what was considered a stronghold of German influence, the Journal receives the medal because the judges believe it did more than any other newspaper to minimize German propaganda.